

DAILY REPORT

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GENERAL

INTERNATIONAL GYMNASTIC FEDERATION ADMITS PRC, EXPELS TAIWAN

OW211727Y Peking NCNA in English 1209 GMT 21 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 20 Oct (HSINHUA)--China was restored to its rightful place in the International Gymnastic Federation at its 56th congress at Strassbourg. In a resolution to this effect today, the congress also decided to stop recognizing the Chiang gang's gymnastic association.

After a heated debate, the resolution was adopted with a vote of 39 to 9.

The congress was attended by representatives of gymnastic associations from 51 countries and territories. It elected a new leading body of the federation.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION OPENS IN PEKING

OW201740Y Peking NCNA in English 1618 GMT 20 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Oct (HSINHUA)--The 12-nation Peking Foreign Agricultural Machinery Exhibition was opened at the Peking agricultural exhibition center here today.

Participating in the exhibition, the first of its kind ever held in China, are Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. It provides the Chinese people a good opportunity to learn from the advanced technology of other countries and will help promote mutual understanding and friendship between China and these countries.

Yu Chiu-li, vice-premier of the State Council and Wang Yao-ting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade were among the over 1,000 people attending.

Well over 320 firms of these countries are represented at the exhibition. They include world-known agricultural machinery manufacturing companies. The more than 700 exhibits weigh a total of 1,600 tons over a floor space of 30,000 square meters.

The exhibits include tractors of various types for different uses; machinery for ploughing, cultivation, irrigation and drainage and plant protection; harvesters, feeding machines, and machinery for timber felling, loading and transport.

National flags of China and the 12 countries flew in front of the exhibition building.

Vice-Premier Yu Chiu-li shook hands with the leaders and responsible members of the foreign exhibition delegations and cut the ribbon amidst warm applause to open the exhibition. Then he went around to see the machines in the company of the delegation leaders.

He was warmly greeted by foreign friends wherever he went. A Dutch friend presented him with a bunch of tulips. Foreign friends told him about the functions of different machines. In the courtyard of the exhibition center, he saw Romanian, Japanese and Italian friends driving tractors and a British expert shearing sheep wool.

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Diplomatic envoys to China and embassy officials of the 12 participating countries were present.

[Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1148 GMT on 20 October adds the following names at this point: "Attending today's opening ceremony were responsible persons of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, including Chung Hsi-tung, Chang Wen-chin, Ku Ming, Tuan Yun, Chou Hua-min, Li Jen-chun, Ma I, Chang Ken-sheng, Chu Jung, Sun Yu-yu, Hsiang Nan, Li Po-ning and Wang Wen-lin."]

PRC, SRV, DPRK, MPR, USSR SIGN RAILWAYS AGREEMENT

OW211710Y Peking NCNA in English 1644 GMT 21 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Oct (HSINHUA)--A conference between Vietnam, China, Korea, Mongolia and the Soviet Union concerned with timetables for passenger trains was held here from October 16 to 21. A conference protocol was signed by the five countries today.

The Chinese railway delegation headed by Han Li-ping, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau under the Ministry of Railways, attended the conference.

UN ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

OW202056Y Peking NCNA in English 1957 GMT 20 Oct 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 19 Oct (HSINHUA)--The General Assembly of the United Nations adopted a resolution at the plenary meeting this afternoon after a four-day debate on "development and international economic cooperation", reaffirming that "all negotiations of a global nature relating to the establishment of the new international economic order should take place within the framework of the United Nations".

The previous General Assembly in a resolution decided to create a Committee of the Whole on Economic Issues, the task of which is to undertake meaningful negotiations on the major issues in the present international economic field with a view to making decisions and promoting the establishment of the new international economic order. However, owing to the restrictions and obstructions by the two superpowers, the committee has suspended its work since September 8, this year.

In his statement at the plenary meeting on October 17, Chinese representative Lai Ya-li pointed out that the present debate on the question of the Committee of the Whole is, in the final analysis, a question of whether to promote or oppose the establishment of the new international economic order. This is not an isolated and accidental phenomenon. It is a reflection of the struggle of anti-exploitation against exploitation and anti-control against control in the present international economic sphere. Mainly as a result of the obstruction of the superpowers, no real progress has been made in the important negotiations towards the transformation of the international economic relations since the last session of the U.N. General Assembly. He added that recently the conference of foreign ministers of the "Group of 77" adopted a declaration, which brings into light the major obstacles for the establishment of the new international propositions and suggestions. The Chinese delegation resolutely supports this declaration.

Chairman of the Committee of the Whole Idriss Jazairy (Algeria) said that the committee had not even been able to complete the first of its three projected sessions during the year 1978.

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The immediate cause of this highly regrettable situation was the profound and persistent disagreement concerning the rights of the committee to negotiate and to adopt decisions. "Never has political debate on the problem of economic development been as intense as it is in the present decade," he added.

Speaking on behalf of the "Group of 77", Tunisian representative Mahmoud Mestiri said from the very outset the committee had encountered difficulties in discharging its functions. The fundamental problem was the refusal of the developed countries and particularly principal industrialized countries to commit themselves seriously to restructuring international economic relations, he pointed out. He reaffirmed that all member states of the "Group of 77" would make determined efforts to enable the committee to make real progress on the matters brought before it.

Representatives of many Third World countries pointed out that the present international economic crisis had been felt more acutely by developing countries. The Indonesian representative said that the prospect of closing the gap between the developing and developed countries was more elusive than ever. The situation could only be solved through fundamental structural changes in the present international economic order. The Bangladesh representative said that the need for the establishment of the new international order was real and urgent.

Representatives of some countries also condemned the developed countries for imposing protectionist measures and cutting down imports from developing countries.

The Romanian representative pointed out that the tendency of some countries to strengthen their domination endangered the sovereignty of many countries, particularly developing countries.

Speaking on behalf of the European Economic Community, the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany affirmed the EEC's intention to continue to participate in the north-south dialogue and meaningful negotiations.

Speaking on behalf of nine member states including USSR, Ukraine, Byelorussia, the Hungarian representative re-stated their opposition to the establishment of the Committee of the Whole.

At the end of the plenary meeting this afternoon, President of the current session of the General Assembly Indalecio Lлевano issued a statement on the clarification of the mandate of the Committee of the Whole. The statement says that in order to fulfill the mandate laid down in Resolution 32/174, the committee will engage in negotiations with a view to the adoption of guidelines on basic policy questions and the achievement of the agreement for the solution of the fundamental and crucial issues which are inherent in problems related to international economic cooperation. It reiterates that the rules of procedure of the General Assembly will, of course, continue to apply to the committee. "This is the only clarification to be given with respect to the mandate of the committee," the statement notes.

UNITED STATES

U.S. AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON CHINA'S STABILITY

OW220329Y Peking in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 21 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Meeting with U.S. reporters in Tokyo on 16 October, U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mansfield said: China's new leaders strongly advocate stability, and they are very likely to succeed. He said: This is a new Chinese Government, whose leaders are full of confidence. I think this government has a strong foundation. He predicted that in 10 to 15 years China will purchase large amounts of industrial equipment to realize its modernization. Now five U.S. petroleum companies have dispatched delegations to Peking seeking a role in developing China's petroleum industry.

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U.S. COMMITTEE REPORTS ON U.S.-USSR MILITARY BALANCE

OW211956Y Peking NCNA in English 1909 GMT 21 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Oct (HSINHUA)--"The size, sophistication, and rate of growth of Soviet military power far exceeds Soviet requirements for defense. The Soviet military buildup reflects the offensive nature of the Soviet political and military challenge and the Soviet belief that the use of force remains a viable instrument of foreign policy."

The above conclusion was drawn by the U.S. Committee on the Present Danger in a recent report, according to a dispatch from Washington. Divided into six parts, the report is entitled "Is America Becoming Number 2?--Current Trends in the U.S.-Soviet Military Balance".

The first part of the report deals with the Soviet military doctrine. The report notes, the Soviet Union believes "that war is an extension of diplomacy; that nuclear superiority is politically usable and that the Soviets must prepare for war-fighting, war-surviving and war-winning." Thus, the Soviet Union "insists on pursuing an expansionist course. In its endless, probing quest, it attempts to take advantage of every opportunity to enlarge its influence, and military strength is more than ever the foundation underlying its policy. In order to maintain and increase the momentum of its expansion, the Soviet Union seeks to outstrip the United States and its allies in every category of military power, both in numbers and in technological sophistication." The report continues that consistent with this military doctrine, the Soviets have long maintained conventional superiority in the European theater and may well be more willing to use that superiority either for war or for coercive diplomacy in the event they achieve significant strategic nuclear superiority.

The report goes on, "For many years, the principal strategic goal of Soviet policy has been to bring Western Europe under its control. If that could be done, they (the Soviets) believe, China and Japan would draw obvious conclusions. The global balance of power would be transformed to Soviet advantage, and the United States would be left isolated in a hostile world." It further points out, "The Soviets regard the Middle East as a most important geo-political target. They believe that control over the space, the waterways, and the oil of the region would be a major and even decisive weapon in permitting them to dominate Europe, Africa, and large parts of Asia."

The following four parts analyse the balance of power between the U.S. and Soviet forces in every category. They point to the overall Soviet lead in conventional force and trends favourable to the Soviet Union in strategic nuclear force. The report analyses the influence of such situation on the U.S. defence policy and also proposes what counter-measures the United States should take.

The last part "Summary and Conclusions" points out, "If present trends continue, the U.S. will soon be in a situation of military inferiority." It says, "U.S. accommodation to the Soviet drive for strategic superiority would confer on the Soviet Union the ability to intimidate and coerce the West into accepting unfavourable bargains. Soviet strategic superiority would give the Soviets dominance in crisis situations." The report proposes an Allied defense posture capable of coping with aggression. "Without a stable balance of forces in the world and policies of collective defense based upon it, no other objective of our foreign policy is attainable," the report says.

U.S. DOLLAR PLUNGES TO NEW LOW ON WORLD MARKETS

OW212044Y Peking NCNA in English 1952 GMT 21 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Oct (HSINHUA)--The U.S. dollar has plunged to new lows on world currency exchanges in the past few days.

The exchange rates of the dollar against the West German mark, the Swiss franc and the Japanese yen have dropped to new lows since October 16. In Frankfurt, the dollar closed yesterday at a record low of 1.8065 marks, down from 1.86075 on October 16. In Zurich, the dollar closed yesterday at 1.5130 Swiss francs, down from 1.5400 at the close of the day before yesterday. In Amsterdam, the record low closing price of the dollar yesterday was 1.9780 Dutch guilders, down from 2.0090 at the close of the previous day. In Paris, the dollar closed at 4.1925 francs yesterday, its lowest since July 16, 1975 and down from 4.2275 at the close of the previous day. In London, the dollar closed yesterday at 2.0015 dollars against the pound, down from the previous day's close of 1.9945 dollars, the lowest since March 5, 1976.

The exchange rates of the dollar against the Italian lira and the Belgian franc have dropped too.

In Tokyo, the dollar closed at 182.15 yen on October 18, down from the previous day's close of 183.375, a post-war low closing rate.

With the drop of the exchange rates of the dollar, the gold price soared again. In London it closed at 228.125 dollars per ounce yesterday, up from the previous day's close of dollars 226.625. In Zurich, it closed at 228.75 dollars, up from 226.125 dollars, both reached the highest level.

The first reason for the drop of the exchange rates of the dollar was the revaluation of the West German mark. According to the announcement of the West German Finance Ministry, the value of the mark increased 4 percent against the Danish and Norwegian crowns and two percent against the Dutch guilder and the Belgian-Luxembourg franc.

UPI said on October 17 that the immediate cause of the new dollar crisis was the revaluation of the West German mark. The second reason was that, according to the announcement of the Japanese Government, the Japanese trade surplus stood at 2.109 billion dollars last September, including 1.04 billion dollars of surplus to the United States. One European analyst said that if the U.S. continues to run a big deficit with Japan, the implications for the world-wide U.S. trade situation are very serious.

The major reason for the dollar crisis was the unfavourable U.S. economic situation. A UPI report from London said yesterday: "Dealers on all markets said they feared the dollar would go lower yet because of the poor prospects for the American economy and the threat of U.S. inflation."

BLACK AMERICANS LOW POLITICAL STANDING IN UNITED STATES CITED

OW211908Y Peking NCNA in English 1849 GMT 21 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Oct (HSINHUA)--U.S. blacks still have low political standing lacking equal representation in elective offices, according to Washington reports.

The recently released 1978 national roster of black elected officials showed that blacks filled less than one percent of public offices whereas they made up 11 percent of the population of the United States. The report said that out of 522,000 elected posts in the 50 states and the Federal District of Columbia (Washington), a mere 4,503 were filled by blacks. This meant that nationally there were only 20 black officials for every 100,000 blacks whereas for the rest of the population, the number was 286. In U.S. Congress, a mere 16 blacks hold seats among the 435 persons in the House of Representatives and only one black holds a seat in the 100 person Senate.

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NCNA CITES REPORT ON HEAVY USE OF ALCOHOL IN UNITED STATES

OW201800Y Peking NCNA in English 1648 GMT 20 Oct 78 CW

[Text] Peking, 20 Oct (HSINHUA)—Some 10 million adult Americans are problem drinkers, says a report released by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare recently, according to a Washington report.

The report also provides some other startling statistics: More than three million young people aged between 14 and 19 have some problems related to alcohol. More than 200,000 deaths each year may be associated with the misuse of alcohol, including half of traffic fatalities, half of homicides and one-third of suicides. The report also says that heavy drinking is connected with cancer as well as other health problems. The report also notes that alcohol is the third leading cause of birth defects involving mental retardation.

"Excessive consumption of alcohol takes a terrible toll on the health, safety and happiness of millions of Americans," said Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare Joseph Califano in sending the special report to Congress on October 17.

SOVIET UNION

PEKING WARNS OF SOVIET ATTEMPT TO CONTROL SOUTHEAST ASIA

OW210620Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 20 Oct 78 CW

[Unattributed talk: "Be On Guard Against Soviet Plot To Control Southeast Asia"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union has recently supplied large quantities of weapons and military equipment to Vietnam. As exposed by Radio Democratic Kampuchea, Vietnam is preparing to launch a large-scale invasion against Kampuchea in the dry season. In the meantime, high-ranking Soviet and Vietnamese officials have one after another been paying visits to ASEAN member nations for so-called closer relations with these countries. Could all these be isolated activities? Certainly not. It is obvious they are related to the aggressive plans of Soviet social imperialism to contend for hegemony in Southeast Asia.

At a press conference at UN headquarters on 13 October, Kampuchean Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary hit the nail on the head when he exposed the expansionist plot of the Soviet Union and Vietnam against Southeast Asia. He said: The objective of the expansionist big power and Vietnam is not merely to annex Kampuchea. Their goal is to control Southeast Asia and force the Southeast Asian countries to accept their Asian security system. Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary pointed out: Vietnam and the expansionist big power are now showing a smiling countenance to Southeast Asian countries so as to fool them and other Asian states and make them forget their expansionist strategic scheme for control of Southeast Asia.

Southeast Asia has long been a target of fierce contention between Soviet social imperialism and U.S. imperialism. Proceeding from its global strategy for world hegemony, the Soviet Union is trying in every possible way to infiltrate and expand into Southeast Asia and is attempting to gain control of this entire region. The "Asian collective security system" dished out by Brezhnev for Asian countries in 1969 was a Soviet political scheme to control Southeast Asia and establish hegemony there as well as in all of Asia. To conceal their scheme to use the "Asian collective security system" to control and plunder Asian countries, the new tsars have put such fine words as "non-use of force," "noninterference in internal affairs," "respect for sovereignty" and "equality and mutual benefit" on the trademark of the "Asian collective security system." But in fact, the "Asian collective security system" peddled by the Soviet Union is completely aimed at serving its policy of aggression and expansion and intimidation by armed force.

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Since its invasion into the Chinese territory of Chenpao Island in 1969, the Soviet Union has massed large forces along the Chinese border, thereby posing a military threat. It has repeatedly interfered in other Asian countries' internal affairs, engaged in subversion and sabotage and engineered the dismemberment of Pakistan. The Soviet Union has sent large numbers of warships to the Indian Ocean for a show of force in that area. It has also grabbed the right to use ports and bases in this region.

All this shows that the so-called "nonuse of force," "no threat of the use of force," and so forth mouthed by the Soviet Union are gross lies. A host of facts prove that the real purpose of the Soviet Union in attempting to set up an "Asian collective security system" is to consolidate its vested interests in the name of safeguarding Asian security, step up its infiltration and expansion in Asia and fulfill its ambition to contend with the other superpower for hegemony in Asia. This is the cause of intranquillity in Asia.

NORTH ASIA

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT RATIFIES FRIENDSHIP TREATY WITH PRC

OW201737Y Peking NCNA in English 1534 GMT 20 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Oct (HSINHUA)--The Japanese Government ratified the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty at a Cabinet meeting today.

KYODO reported that so far Japan had completed all necessary procedures for ratifying the treaty.

JAPANESE PERSONALITIES HAIL TREATY, TENG'S SCHEDULED VISIT

OW202044Y Peking NCNA in English 1751 GMT 20 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Oct (HSINHUA)--Noted Japanese figures of political circles and those engaged in the movement for Japanese-Chinese friendship have recently issued statements or written articles enthusiastically hailing the conclusion of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's scheduled Japan tour.

Speaking at a meeting in Shizuoka Prefecture on October 15, Masayoshi Ohira, secretary-general of the Liberal Democratic Party and former foreign minister, pointed out, "The way towards the normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and China is a very long one. I think that after that the Japan-China relations have been developing smoothly beyond expectation in every respect. We are overjoyed at the official visit to be made by Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, a Chinese leader representing China.

Writing in the October issue of SHINRO, Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, said that the conclusion of the treaty is a great stride in realizing the nation's great cause of no war breaking out again between Japan and China and of seeking a lasting peace--an aspiration of the Japanese for decades. Ichio Asukata added: On this joyful occasion we pay our respects to the party's former chairmen the late Inejiro Asanuma, Kozo Sasaki, Tomomi Narita and other forerunners who worked for the early conclusion of the treaty and engaged in the Japan-China friendship movement. He continued that the treaty concluded not long ago is of signal importance. It has not only declared an end to the past unfortunate history between the two countries but defined the course that the people of Japan and China should follow generation after generation. The conclusion of the treaty has made a significant contribution not only to Japan and China but also to the ushering in of peace for Asia and the world.

In an article entitled "Welcome Vice-Premier Teng" carried in YOMIURI SHIMBUN on October 15, member of the House of Representatives Yoshimi Furui wrote that though Vice-Premier Teng will come to Japan on an official mission--to exchange the instruments of ratification for the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty, the majority of the Japanese people will greet him from the standpoint of Japan-China friendship. He hoped that the government and people will greet him together.

He said Vice-Premier Teng's visit will show not only verbally but also through reality that the unhappy past between Japan and China has gone forever and that a new epoch of relations between the two countries has begun. Therefore, it is natural and a good thing that a festive atmosphere now prevails in Japan.

He stressed that a new historical epoch having a vital bearing on Japan's destiny has come. Both Japan and China should not retreat.

In an article carried in the latest issue of JAPAN AND CHINA (Tokyo edition), Tokuma Utsunomiya, member of the House of Representatives and chairman of the Tokyo headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association, wrote that all members of the Japan-China Friendship Association in Tokyo, together with 11 million Tokyo citizens, heartily greet the conclusion of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty. He said the treaty, which shows that Japan and China will live in friendship from generation to generation, is a big pillar of the people of the two countries and of peace in Asia and the world.

In an article carried in the same paper, Tetsuo Ara, vice-chairman of the headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association, wrote: What we should bear in mind is that the 1,000 million Japanese and Chinese people should unanimously safeguard the treaty and make the conclusion of the treaty a starting point for seeking a lasting peace and friendship. Therefore, it is necessary to promote the nation-wide friendship movement on the basis of the joint statement issued by the two governments in 1972 and the treaty signed recently.

COMMENTARY REVIEWS DEVELOPMENTS LEADING TO PRC-JAPAN TREATY

OW221451Y Peking NCNA in English 1405 GMT 22 Oct 78 OW

["Japan Movement for Amity With China Promotes Development of China-Japan Relations--
Commentary by HSINHUA Correspondent"--NCNA headline]

[Text] Peking, 22 Oct (HSINHUA)--The conclusion of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty signifies that relations between the two nations have entered a new stage of development. This has been brought about by a strong movement of mutual friendship and the restoration of diplomatic relations in 1972.

Twenty-three years elapsed between the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949 and the restoration of diplomatic relations between China and Japan. During this lengthy period, the Japanese people initiated movements of Japan-China friendship in political, economic, cultural, academic and religious fields, and struggled resolutely against those hostile forces which wanted to create "two Chinas". Friendly contacts on an informal, person to person basis promoted the normalization of relations between the two countries.

Shortly after the birth of new China, Jiichiro Matsumoto, Kanzo Uchiyama, Hisao Kuroda and Seimin Miyazaki, along with other Japanese personages advocated the cause of friendship with China, and their actions resulted in the formal establishment of the Japan-China Friendship Association in the autumn of 1950. The association had to surmount many obstacles in paving the way to friendly relations. The campaign for Japan-China friendship grew gradually until it became a very strong and popular national movement. Extensive exchanges of visits with Chinese popular organizations played an immense role in strengthening friendship between the two peoples and made long lasting, historic contributions.

Friendly exchanges in the economic field were marked by the arrival in Peking in 1952 of the members of the Japanese Diet Tomi Kora, Kei Hoashi and Kiusuke Miyakoshi.

They signed the first non-governmental trade agreement with China. Non-governmental trade was later rapidly expanded thanks to the efforts made by the Japan International Trade Promotion Association and by individual Japanese people such as Kazuo Suzuki, Shozo Murata, Yoshihiro Inayama and Kazutsura Kawase. 1962 was marked by the inauguration of the "memorandum trade" by Liao Cheng-chih and Tatsunosuke Takasaki. Kaheita Okazaki also worked actively to promote trade development. The summer of 1972 found large Japanese enterprises participating alongside small and medium size enterprises in the development of friendly trade relations.

In cultural affairs, frequent exchanges in various forms between Chinese and Japanese writers, artists, journalists and sportsmen took place following the establishment in 1956 of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association sponsored by Tetsu Katayama, Kenzo Nakajima and other Japanese social figures. Great contributions were thus made in promoting mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples.

Far-sighted people from both the ruling and opposition Japanese political parties were also active and made valuable contributions to the restoration of diplomatic relations. Prior to the normalization of relations, the Japanese Socialist Party sent delegations to visit China, on five separate occasions and the Komei Party sent delegations three times. Inejiro Asanuma, Kenzo Matsumura, Tatsunosuke Takasaki and Tanzen Ishibashi all worked for the normalization of relations till the end of their lives. Their work has been carried on strenuously by Aichihiro Fujiyama, Kozo Sasaki, Yoshikatsu Takeiri, Tomomi Narita and other politicians.

It is not common for such extensive non-governmental exchanges to take place, nor for so strong a friendship movement to exist before the restoration of diplomatic relations. These relations were described as "people's diplomacy, and Kinkazu Saionji who lived in Peking for years was called "the people's ambassador."

The extensive and deep-going movement towards Japan-China friendship formed an irresistible historical current, an immense driving force leading to the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries, which represented the wishes of the people and the mainstream of historical development.

In September 1972, the then Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira, both being politically far-sighted, made a resolute decision in compliance with this historic trend, and visited China personally and signed the Japan-China joint statement which normalized the Sino-Japanese relations. By so doing they opened a new chapter in this history of relations between the two countries and assured for themselves a place in history. This normalization has opened up broader prospects for the cause of Sino-Japanese friendship. In accordance with the spirit of the joint statement, the two countries signed trade, aviation, maritime transport, fishery and other agreements, thereby greatly promoting governmental and private interchanges between China and Japan. More and more Japanese friends formed themselves into different groups and came to visit China and cultivated friendship with the Chinese people. Friendly ties between the cities of Kobe and Tientsin, Yokohama and Shanghai, Nara and Sian, Osaka and Shanghai, and Kyoto and Sian, were established. Thus the friendship movement speedily extended to various localities. The economic relations between the two countries have become ever closer. At the same time, the broad masses of the Japanese people and far-sighted members of the ruling and opposition parties launched a campaign for the early conclusion of a China-Japan peace and friendship treaty.

The conclusion of this treaty, desired as much by the Chinese people as the Japanese people, not only conforms to the common interests of the people of the two countries, but also benefits peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. However, it is desperately opposed by a handful of die-hards who have always acted against the historic tide. Internationally, the major obstruction of the conclusion of the treaty came from the Soviet hegemonists. Whenever the Chinese and Japanese governments conducted negotiations on the treaty, the Kremlin would step forward. It arrogantly intervened, offered high-handed intimidation and made armed threats by means of military aircraft and warships. However, historic dialectics is merciless and the Soviet hegemonists have lifted a rock only to drop it on their own feet. Their ugly features as hegemonists have been exposed. They now serve only to teach by negative example.

In May 1975, the Tokyo Executive Committee for Promoting the Conclusion of a Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty sponsored a meeting attended by a wide range of representatives. Makoto Ichikawa, at that time chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), in a speech at the meeting demanded that the Japanese Government sign the treaty as early as possible despite any intervention and obstruction. In autumn the same year, the Liaison Council of the National Movement for Japan-China Friendship actively undertook various activities aimed at promoting the early conclusion of the treaty.

In autumn 1976, a rally demanding the conclusion of a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty with an anti-hegemony clause was held in Tokyo. 1,500 representatives from 22 organizations attended. The organizations included the Japan-China Friendship Association, the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association, the Association for the Promotion of International Trade, the Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship, the National Council for Japan-China Friendship and the Japanese Women's Liaison Council for Japan-China Friendship. Thanks to the efforts of these Japan-China amity organizations and Japanese friends, by the end of last year, 39 prefectural assemblies and 117 municipal assemblies in Japan had adopted resolutions or appeals demanding the early conclusion of a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty. Japanese newspapers and general public opinion attacked Soviet intervention and threats. Economic circles in Japan also urged the signing of the treaty. The development of the situation showed that the conclusion of the treaty had become an inevitable trend in the development of relations between the two countries.

In compliance with this trend, Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda decided to send Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda to China to hold frank negotiations with Chinese leaders and reach agreement satisfactory to both sides in strict accordance with the China-Japan joint statement. As a result, the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty with an anti-hegemony clause was signed on August 12 this year. The conclusion of the treaty has laid a foundation for friendship between the Chinese and Japanese people which will last from generation to generation.

The treaty with its historic and practical significance sums up the relations between China and Japan over the years and is of great significance in the history of relations between the two countries. It opens up broad prospects for friendly cooperation between the two countries and will bring a bright future to the Chinese and Japanese people and make positive contributions to the defence of peace in Asia and throughout the rest of the world.

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TENG HSIAO-PING DEPARTS FOR JAPAN VISIT 22 OCTOBER

OW220427Y Peking NCNA in English 0425 GMT 22 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Oct (HSINHUA)--At the invitation of the Japanese Government, Teng Hsiao-ping, Chinese vice-premier of the State Council, left here by special plane this morning to pay an official, friendly visit to Japan and to attend a ceremony for the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the China-Japan treaty of peace and friendship.

This first visit by a Chinese state leader to Japan and the coming into force of the treaty will exert a far-reaching influence on the good neighbourly relations between China and Japan and the friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

Seeing him off at the airport were Chinese state leaders Li Hsien-nien, Wang Tung-hsing, Wei Kuo-ching, Ulanfu, Chi Teng-kuei, Yu Chiu-li, Chang Ting-fa, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Hsi-lien, Nieh Jung-chen, Chen Mu-hua, Teng Ying-chao, Chi Peng-fei, Wang Chen, Ku Mu and Kang Shih-en; Director of the General Office of the State Council Wu Ching-tung; Vice-Foreign Ministers Chang Hai-feng and Wang Hai-jung; Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Chou Hua-min; Vice-Presidents of the China-Japan Friendship Association Chang Hsiang-shan and Wang Yun-sheng; and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nieh's wife Lin Chia-mei and others.

Accompanying Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on his visit to Japan are his wife Cho Lin; Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and President of the China-Japan Friendship Association Liao Cheng-chih and his wife Ching Pu-chun; Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua and his wife Ho Li-liang; Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung and his wife Wang Chen; Deputy Director of the General Office of the State Council Li Li-yin; and Director Shen Ping and Deputy Director Wang Hsiao-yun of the Asian Affairs Department and Deputy Director Kao Chien-chung of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry.

Present at the airport were also Shoichi Ban, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Japanese Embassy here and Mrs. Ban, embassy officials and other Japanese friends in Peking including Kinkazu Saionji, Kaheita Okazaki and Tadasi Yaoita.

Arrives in Tokyo

OW220857Y Peking NCNA in English 0839 GMT 22 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 22 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping flew into Tokyo this afternoon by special plane from Peking to begin his eight-day official good-will visit at the invitation of the Japanese Government.

The Chinese vice-premier will attend a ceremony to be held on October 23 to exchange the instruments of ratification of the China-Japan treaty of peace and friendship, which will bring into force the treaty signed in Peking on August 12. During his stay in Tokyo, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping will meet Emperor Hirohito, hold talks with Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and renew friendship with Japanese friends in various circles who have devoted themselves for years to the cause of Sino-Japanese friendship.

The visit of Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, the highest Chinese state leader ever to visit Japan, is regarded here as an important event in the development of Sino-Japanese relations. Observers believe that the coming into force of the Sino-Japanese treaty will have a far-reaching positive influence on peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region.

The Japanese Government delegated Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda to greet Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping at the airport on the Bay of Tokyo. A 19 gun-salvo salute was fired. The official welcoming ceremony, to be conducted by Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda in accordance with Japanese custom, will be held tomorrow morning.

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Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's party include his wife Cho Lin; Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and his wife Ching Pu-chun; Huang Hua, foreign minister, and his wife Ho Li-liang; Han Nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and his wife Wang Chen; and Li Li-yin, deputy director of the General Office of the State Council.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's special plane took off at 11:35 a.m. (Peking time). It flew over Shanghai about one hour and fifteen minutes later and entered the air space over East China Sea, heading eastward for the Japanese archipelago. Flying under a clear and sunny sky over the glittering, tranquil Pacific for another hour and more, the plane sailed close to Kagoshima Island and entered the air space of Japan proper.

It continued its course along the southern sea coast of Japan. As the plane was approaching the Bay of Tokyo, the towering Mt. Fuji caught the eye with its beautiful snowy top standing out in bold relief against the blue sky.

The plane finished the 3,500 kilometre flight in three hours and forty-five minutes and touched down at the Haneda Airport at 16:20 hours (local time).

Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda accompanied by the Japanese Ambassador to China Shoji Sato who is also head of the suite of honour, went up to the cabin to welcome Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. Warmly shaking hands with the Chinese vice-premier, Sunao Sonoda said, "The whole Japan is looking forward to your visit." Vice-Premier Teng expressed his thanks to Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda.

Cannons boomed the gun salute amidst warm applause from welcomers as Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping appeared on the ramp in the company of the Japanese foreign minister. About two hundred Japanese and foreign pressmen surged forward to take shots of the Chinese vice-premier. Smiling broadly, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping waved to the welcomers as he strode down the ramp. At the planeside, he was introduced to Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda's wife Tenkoko Sonoda and other Japanese officials on the red carpet.

Chinese Ambassador to Japan, Fu Hao and leading members of the Chinese resident organisations in Japan were present at the airport.

Japanese friends and patriotic Overseas Chinese, assembled on floor tops of the airport terminal building, waved miniature Chinese and Japanese flags and warmly applauded as Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, in the company of the Japanese foreign minister, left the airport which flew the national flags of China and Japan.

The motorcade, flanked by outriders, drove along super-express highways to the guest house in the downtown area of Tokyo. Hosts and guests had cordial conversations in the guest house. Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda said to Vice-Premier Teng: "The conclusion of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty has opened a new page in the annals of relations between the two countries. Your visit will certainly contribute to world peace." The Chinese vice-premier said in reply: "My hope for several years has come true today."

Tokyo is in crisp autumn with maple leaves turning red. Chinese and Japanese national flags flutter on both sides of the streets near the guest house, Akasaka Palace, which used to be the Japanese emperors detached palace. It was renovated between 1968 and 1974 on the model of the Versailles Palace to serve as a state guest house to accommodate heads of state or government of foreign countries.

In September 1972 when former Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka went to China to negotiate the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries he expressed the wish that Premier Chou En-lai should be the first foreign guest of the state guest house after its renovation.

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The late Premier Chou said that he would certainly visit Japan once a treaty of peace and friendship was concluded between the two countries. Today at the moment of historical significance when the treaty is coming into effect, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping has come to visit Japan to accomplish the wish left over by the respected and beloved Premier Chou.

Honored at Welcoming Ceremony

OW230218Y Peking NCNA in English 0206 GMT 22 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping was honoured at an official welcoming ceremony conducted by Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda here this morning at the spacious courtyard in front of the state guest house where the Chinese vice-premier is staying.

Tokyo is bathed in warm autumn sunshine today. Chinese and Japanese national flags fluttered in streets around the magnificent guest house surrounded by Verdure. About 400 people attended the ceremony.

Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda drove to the guest house to meet Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping at the entrance. Warmly shaking hands with Vice-Premier Teng, Prime Minister Fukuda said: "Welcome! Welcome!" Vice-Premier Teng replied: "Very glad to meet you."

The 15-minute ceremony started at 9:30 a.m. (local time) with bugle-blowing by the military band. Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Prime Minister Fukuda stood at attention side by side as the band played the national anthems of China and Japan. Accompanied by Prime Minister Fukuda, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping reviewed the guard of honour of the Japanese Self-Defence Force who held up their rifles in salute.

People assembled on the courtyard waved small Chinese and Japanese national flags to greet Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping as he walked on the red carpet after reviewing the honour guard.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping was then introduced to Japanese Cabinet ministers including Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and the Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe, and also to members of the diplomatic corps who were on hand.

The official guests for the welcoming ceremony included Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's wife Cho Lin, Chinese NPC Standing Committee Vice-Chairman Liao Cheng-chih and his wife Ching Pu-chun, Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife Ho Li-liang, Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung and his wife Wang Chen, Deputy Director of the General Office of the State Council Li Li-yin, and the other members of Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's party.

Chinese Ambassador to Japan Fu Hao and heads of visiting Chinese delegations in Tokyo were also present.

Treaty Instruments Exchanged

OW230231Y Peking NCNA in English 0226 GMT 23 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Oct (HSINHUA)--The China-Japan treaty of peace and friendship came into force at 10:45 a.m. (local time) today as Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda exchanged the instruments of ratification of the treaty at a ceremony here in the presence of Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda.

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Ratification Ceremony Toasts

OW230414Y Peking NCNA in English 0352 GMT 23 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Oct (HSINHUA)--The China-Japan treaty of peace and friendship officially came into force today as the two countries exchanged the instruments of ratification of the treaty at a ceremony held at the Japanese prime minister's official residence here this morning.

Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda were present at the 30-minute ceremony which started at 10:30 a.m. (local time). As they walked side by side into the hall, the band played music of welcome.

After the playing of the national anthems of China and Japan, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda signed the instruments of ratification of the treaty of peace and friendship between China and Japan on behalf of their respective countries. At 10:45 a.m., the two ministers exchanged the instruments of ratification of the treaty and shook hands amidst warm applause.

Proposing a toast in the brightly lit hall where the ceremony took place, Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda warmly hailed the coming into force today of the treaty signed on August 12 in Peking.

The Japanese prime minister pointed out: "The normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and China in 1972 has opened a new page in the history of incessant close contacts and frequent exchanges between the two countries for the past two thousand years. The conclusion of the treaty of peace and friendship has added an even brighter new page in the annals of Japan-China relations. It not only has a far-reaching significance in strengthening and developing the relations of peace and friendship between Japan and China, but also has reflected the common aspirations of the two countries to contribute to peace and stability in Asia and in the world as stated in the treaty."

On behalf of the government and people of Japan, Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda expressed hearty welcome to Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and his party who have come specially for the occasion as distinguished guests of the Japanese Government.

The Japanese prime minister said: "I sincerely hope that the governments and peoples of Japan and China, respecting the spirit of the treaty, will faithfully abide by all its articles so as to demonstrate once again our determination to strive for consolidating and developing the eternal relations of peace and friendship between our two countries."

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping also proposed a toast. He extended on behalf of the Chinese Government and people warm congratulations to the Japanese Government and people as well as thanks and respects to the Japanese Government and to all Japanese friends of various circles, both in and out of the government, for the efforts they made for the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese treaty.

He said, "Our treaty of peace and friendship is a continuation and development of our joint statement of 1972 and the normalization of our diplomatic relations. It has further consolidated the foundation of our good-neighbourly and friendly relations and opened up broader vistas for the increase of our exchanges in the fields of politics, economy, culture, science and technology. It will also exercise a positive influence for the maintenance of peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region."

Vice-Premier Teng said, "Friendship and solidarity between the Chinese and Japanese peoples and harmony and cooperation between China and Japan are the common desires of the one billion Chinese and Japanese people and represent a forward historical trend. Together with the Japanese Government, the Chinese Government will steadfastly abide by and carry out all the provisions of the treaty. Let us work together so that the Chinese and Japanese peoples may live in friendship from generation to generation, so that Sino-Japanese relations may have an even brighter future and so that peace may prevail in Asia and the whole world."

Long-standing applause greeted their remarks. Amidst warm ovations, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping embraced Prime Minister Fukuda and Foreign Minister Sonoda, and Prime Minister Fukuda embraced Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

Among those present on the Chinese side were Liao Cheng-chih, Han Nien-lung and Chinese Ambassador to Japan Fu Hao.

Among those present on the Japanese side were Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe, Cabinet ministers and Japanese Ambassador to China Shoji Sato.

Emperor Hirohito Receives Teng

OW230734Y Peking NCNA in English 0710 GMT 23 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Oct (HSINHUA)--Japanese Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako today received visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and his wife Cho Lin in the imperial palace here. Later their majesties gave an imperial luncheon in honour of the Chinese guests.

Teng, Fukuda Talks Held

OW230608Y Peking NCNA in English 0553 GMT 23 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping called on Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda at the latter's official residence here this morning.

He extended, on behalf of the Chinese Government and Premier Hua Kuo-feng, an invitation to the Japanese prime minister for a visit to China. The Japanese prime minister accepted the invitation with pleasure.

The Chinese vice-premier arrived at the official residence of the Japanese prime minister at 10 a.m. He conveyed the regards of Premier Hua Kuo-feng to Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, who expressed thanks for the regards.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping said this was his first meeting with the Japanese prime minister. Fukuda said it was true that this was their first meeting, but they were just like old friends to each other.

The Chinese vice-premier said that the conclusion of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty would enable the peoples of the two countries to get along amicably from generation to generation. This was an important thing for peace and stability in Asia and the world.

Prime Minister Fukuda said that the conclusion of the Japan-China treaty brought to an end the century-long abnormal state of relations between the two countries. "Your visit has laid a foundation for an ever-lasting friendly relationship between the two countries. Almost all the Japanese nationals have expressed their approval of and welcome to your visit." "We will live together as genuine good neighbours in the spirit of the treaty," he said.

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Present on the occasion on the Chinese side were Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Foreign Minister Huang Hua. Present on the Japanese side were Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe.

PRC ISSUES STAMP TO MARK SIGNING OF TREATY WITH JAPAN

OW220929Y Peking NCNA in English 0728 GMT 22 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Oct (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications issued a set of two colour stamps today in celebration of the signing of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty.

The first stamp carries Kuo Mo-Jo's inscription "May the people of China and Japan live in friendship for generations to come" against a background of the Great Wall in China and Mount Fujiyama in Japan.

The second stamp shows a Chinese girl and a Japanese girl exchanging gifts.

The first stamp bears a face value of 55 fen and the second is of eight fen denomination.

JAPANESE REPORTAGE ON TENG VISIT, TREATY SIGNING

For a Tokyo JOAK Television live telecast of Teng Hsiao-ping's speech at the 23 October ceremony for the exchange of the ratification instruments of the Japan-PRC Peace and Friendship Treaty in Tokyo and related reportage on Teng's visit, see the Japan section of the 23 October and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

NPC VICE CHAIRMAN TAN CHEN-LIN RECEIVES JAPANESE DELEGATION

OW211632Y Peking NCNA in English 1507 GMT 21 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Oct (HSINHUA)--Tan Chen-lin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met a 31-member Japan-China friendship delegation from Kumamoto Prefecture of Japan led by Governor Issei Sawada here this afternoon.

Vice-Chairman Tan Chen-lin spoke highly of the Japanese friends of the prefecture for their protracted efforts in promoting the friendship between China and Japan. He said that the ceremony would soon be held in Japan to exchange the instruments of ratification for the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty, which "is of great significance to the friendly relations and cooperation between the two peoples." The delegation leader Issei Sawada presented to the NPC Standing Committee, a banner with the inscription: "Long live the unbreakable friendship between the people of China and Japan!" He said that they would do all they could to further the friendship.

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GROUP PETED AT PEKING RECEPTION

OW221546Y Peking NCNA in English 1506 GMT 22 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Oct (HSINHUA)--The Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee this evening gave a reception for the second citizens visiting group from Yokohama of Japan led by the city's Vice-Mayor Riichiro Matsumiya.

The group, consisting of 138 members, arrived yesterday after attending celebrations in Shanghai of the fifth anniversary of the formal ties between Shanghai and Yokohama as friendship cities and visiting Suchou and Wuhsi cities.

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Present at the reception were Mao Lien-chueh, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and Chang Yu, deputy general manager of the China International Travel Service.

Those present expressed their joy over this morning's departure for Japan of Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping to pay an official, friendly visit and attend a ceremony for the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the China-Japan treaty of peace and friendship.

In his toast at the reception, Mao Lien-chueh said that Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's visit would result in a new development of the traditional friendship between the two countries in new circumstances.

Richiro Matsumiya said that his group felt a great honour and pleasure that their stay in China coincided with Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to their country. He stressed that the signing of the treaty indicated to the world that Sino-Japanese relations had entered a new stage.

PRC PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL LEADERS DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR JAPAN

GW211240Y Peking NCNA in English 1229 GMT 21 Oct 78 CW

[Text] Peking, 21 Oct (HSINHUA)--A delegation of provincial and municipal leaders of China led by Wan Li, chairman of the Anhwei Provincial Revolutionary Committee, left here by air this morning for a friendship visit to Japan at the invitation of the National Governors' Association of Japan.

Members of the delegation include Chen Lei, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of Heilungkiang Province; Kuo Chih, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of Hopei Province; Lo Chiu-yueh, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of Hunan Province; Lai Chieh-fu, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Ko Shih-yin, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of Kansu Province; and Ho Hao-chu, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of Szechwan Province.

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and Chang Hai-feng, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Shoichi Ban, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Japanese Embassy in Peking, was also present at the airport.

SOVIET SOCIAL IMPERIALISM DENOUNCED AT TOKYO MEETING

GW211640Y Peking NCNA in English 1525 GMT 21 Oct 78 CW

[Text] Peking, 21 Oct (HSINHUA)--A recent gathering in Tokyo attended by 700 workers, students, intellectuals and people from other circles sternly denounced the two super-powers, particularly Soviet social-imperialism, for pursuing hegemonist policy and preparing for war, according to a TOHO report from Tokyo yesterday.

Sponsored by a working committee composed of celebrities, the meeting was attended by a representative of the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of U.S.A. Central Committee member Susan Klonsky. The meeting was addressed by Haruo Okada, Socialist Party member of the Japanese House of Representatives, Tokumatsu Sakamoto, director-general of the Japan Committee for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity, and Shosaku Itai, secretary general of the Workers' Party of Japan.

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Haruo Okada stressed that to prevent a new world war, it is imperative to oppose Soviet hegemonism. He cited many facts exposing the intensive Soviet expansion and war preparation. He said that the acute contention between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, is the source for the outbreak of a world war and that Soviet social-imperialism is particularly dangerous and adventurous.

Okada said that the Soviet proposed Soviet-Japan treaty of good-neighbourhood and friendly cooperation is aimed at putting Japan under Moscow's military control. After drawing attention to the historic significance of the Japan-China treaty of peace and friendship, he said that on the basis of the treaty's anti-hegemonist clause, the Japanese people should form an international anti-hegemonist united front with the Chinese people and the countries and people of the Third World to fight against Soviet and U.S. hegemonism.

He also called for a close coordination between the campaign for the recovery of the northern territory under the illegal occupation of the Soviet Union and the movement against Soviet hegemonism.

Tokumatsu Sakamoto said that Soviet hegemonism is scheming to rule over Indo-China with Vietnam as its tool and further stretches its hands to Southeast Asia. The spearhead of the anti-war struggle must be directed against the two superpowers and particularly against Soviet social-imperialism, the most dangerous source of war.

Susan Klonsky expressed firm support for the Japanese people's struggle against hegemonism, adding that the American people would carry on the anti-hegemonist struggle by strengthening unity with the people of the third and the second world and building up a broad international united front against hegemonism.

Professor Nagao Kato, on behalf of the working committee, called on all participants to further develop the mass movement against the two superpowers and particularly the most dangerous Soviet social-imperialism in opposing the danger of war.

LI HSIEN-NIEN, ULANFU MEET DPRK'S NODONG SINMUN DELEGATION

OW221413Y Peking NCNA in English 1339 GMT 22 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Oct (HSINHUA)--Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, and Ulanfu, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this afternoon met with the delegation of the NODONG SINMUN of Korea led by Kim Ki-nam, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and editor-in-chief of the Korean paper NODONG SINMUN.

In a cordial atmosphere, Vice-Chairman Li Hsien-nien had a warm and friendly conversation with the Korean comrades. After the meeting, Comrade Ulanfu gave a banquet in honor of the Korean comrades. Chon Myong-su, Korean ambassador to China, was present. Also present were Shen Chien, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; and Hu Chi-wei, editor-in-chief of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, and Chin Chuan and Li Chuang, deputy editors-in-chief of the paper.

DPRK'S CHONG CHUN-KI MEETS VISITING PRC GROUP

OW221415Y Peking NCNA in English 1344 GMT 22 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Oct (HSINHUA)--Vice Premier of the Administration Council of Korea Chong Chun-ki met and had a cordial and friendly talk with the Chinese friendship visiting group led by Liu I, deputy director of the General Office of the State Council, at the People's Cultural Palace here yesterday.

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Present on the occasion were Director of the Korean International Tourist Agency Han Pyong-un and Chinese Ambassador Lu Chih-hsien.

The Chinese mission arrived here on September 29 and left here for home today.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTARY ON SRV'S 'PICKING UP' SOVIET LIES

OW211230Y Peking NCNA in English 1211 GMT 21 Oct 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentary--"Picking Up Moscow's Anti-China Trash"--NCNA headline]

[Text] Peking, 21 Oct (HSINHUA)--The lies fabricated by the Vietnamese authorities to slander China have become more and more queer, says the PEOPLE'S DAILY in a commentary here today. A vice foreign minister of Vietnam recently alleged in the United States that China had "detained" the delivery of certain Soviet supplies to Vietnam in the time of the war against U.S. aggression.

The commentary recalls that ever since it asked China to help transshipment of its military aid materials to Vietnam in February 1965, the Soviet Union had time and again spread the lie widely at home and abroad and in various channels that China "obstructed" the transit of its aid-Vietnam materials. This was done with the purpose of opposing China and sowing discord between China and Vietnam. For instance, Soviet National Defence Minister R.Y. Malinovsky fabricated such a lie in Hungary in April 1966. Sternly demolishing it, the spokesman of China's Foreign Ministry then declared that "Malinovsky is a liar. China has never hampered the transit of Soviet materials to Vietnam. All military aid materials which Vietnam asked for and which the Soviet Union asked China to forward have been transported to Vietnam by China with priority, at high speed and free of charge." As the Soviet fabrication was so incredible, the Vietnamese authorities had to clarify the matter by making more than one statement.

The commentary stresses: An authorized statement of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY on June 19, 1966 pointed out that this allegation "is entirely fabricated and has the vilest design to sow discord." "The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam," it added, "has pointed out affirmatively many times that all the aid materials from the Soviet Union and other fraternal East European countries have received all-out assistance from China and have been transported according to plan." The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY was authorized once again on February 28, 1967, to refute such "sheer fabrications," and declared: "The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has many times asserted that China has given its whole-hearted help in transporting to Vietnam, adequately and according to schedule, aid goods from the Soviet Union and some other socialist countries."

Now, this senior Vietnamese diplomat could not have forgotten what the Vietnamese authorities had stated on this issue. To serve the anti-China needs, he unscrupulously picked up the anti-China trash of the Soviet Union in an attempt to defame China. But his statement serves to remind people that there were really some people who "detained" military aid materials in the time of the war against U.S. aggression. They were not the Chinese but the Vietnamese authorities themselves. While whole-heartedly supporting Vietnam, the Chinese people also gave positive support to the Kampuchean people in their war against U.S. aggression. When the aid-Kampuchea materials from China were shipped through Vietnam, the Vietnamese authorities retained a part of them. This fully shows that the Vietnamese authorities' scheme to strangle the Kampuchean people's revolutionary struggle is of long standing, and their present war of aggression against Kampuchea is just the continuation and development of the scheme.

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[Peking Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 1130 GMT on 21 October adds the following at this point: The anti-China scheme of this diplomatic Vietnamese official is very clumsy and is nothing new. Disregarding the minimum diplomatic rules in the world arena, the Vietnamese authorities may say one thing today and another thing tomorrow. To someone's face they say flattering words and then curse him behind his back. They are concerned only about their interests. Their words do not square with their action. Distorting the truth and turning right into wrong are a customary trick of the Vietnamese authorities. What makes people think is that a Vietnamese vice foreign minister uttered in the United States slanderous allegations against China, which formerly gave aid to Vietnam during the anti-U.S. resistance struggle. Does he not feel shame?]

TAN CHEN-LIN RECEIVES PHILIPPINES PRESS DELEGATION

OW201736Y Peking NCNA in English 1529 GMT 20 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Oct (HSINHUA)--Tan Chen-lin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with the Philippine National Press Club delegation led by Neal H. Cruz, chairman of the club and chief editor of the DAILY EXPRESS.

Philippine Ambassador to China Narciso G. Reyes and the resident correspondent in Peking of the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY attended the meeting.

Present were Li Pu, deputy director of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY, Wang Jo-shui, deputy editor-in-chief of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, and Li Yen-shou, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration.

The delegation arrived here on October 19 as guests of the Peking press circles. They visited Canton, Shanghai and Hangchow before their arrival here.

VICE CHAIRMAN TAN SAYS SRV LACKS WILL TO OVERRUN CAMBODIA

OW230527Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0425 GMT 23 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 23 Oct (AFP)--A ranking official of the Chinese National People's Congress has told a visiting Philippine press delegation he believed Vietnam lacked the political will to overrun and conquer Cambodia.

This view was expressed by Mr. Tan Chen-lin, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Congress, during a meeting with the seven-member press group led by Philippine National Press Club President Neal Cruz, according to a Peking dispatch today of the government owned PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA). According to PNA, Mr. Tan "expressed the belief that Vietnam was currently in the midst of a deepening economic crisis-lacked the political will to overrun and conquer Kampuchea."

Mr. Tan was quoted as saying that "even if the capital (Phnom Penh) falls, the Kampuchean people have the ability, will and weapons to wage and sustain a protracted guerrilla war."

The report of the Chinese official's statement came in (?the wake) of the visit here last week of Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary who said Vietnam was preparing a big offensive against Cambodia this November and claimed the Soviet Union had provided the Vietnamese with arms and (?advisers) in the worsening border conflict.

PNA said Mr. Tan's meeting with Philippine journalists took place in the Great Hall of the People but it did not say when although the indication was that it took place very recently. The journalists' group arrived in Peking last Thursday evening and is to leave for Canton Tuesday, PNA said.

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Mr. Tan also told the delegation that the just-concluded Sino-Japanese peace treaty was very significant not only to both countries but also to the region and the entire world. "The treaty is an inspiration to the third and even second world countries and thus serves as a powerful instrument of peace," Mr. Tan added.

The Chinese official assured the delegation that China's eventual emergence as a modern and powerful socialist state would not weaken China's strong fraternal bonds with the Third World. "Our interests and sympathy will always be with the countries of the world," Mr. Tan said. He also said that although China's goal of modernization in industry and technology, national defense and education required collaborations with capitalist nations, such ventures (?would) not compromise China's sovereignty or do violence to its principle of self-reliance, the agency reported.

PRC SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL DELEGATION DEPARTS PHILIPPINES

OW202052Y Peking NCNA in English 1942 GMT 20 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 20 Oct (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Government scientific and technical delegation left here for home today after winding up its two-week friendly visit to the Philippines.

During its stay in the Philippines, President Ferdinand E. Marcos received the delegation led by Shih Lin, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

Arturo R. Tanco, Jr., agriculture minister of the Philippines; Gerardo P. Sicat, director general of National Economic and Development Authority and Jode D. Ingles, acting foreign minister, entertained the delegation. The delegation also called on Minister of Industry Vicente T. Paterno and Minister of Natural Resources Jose J. Laido, Jr.

The protocol of the first session between the governments of the two countries on scientific and technical cooperation was signed here by Shih Lin and Nicanor Y. Fuentes, deputy director general of the Philippine National Economic and Development Authority, on behalf of their respective governments.

Gerardo P. Sicat, director general of the National Economic and Development Authority, and Chinese Ambassador to the Philippines Chen Hsin-jen, were present at the signing ceremony and made warm and friendly speeches.

Ambassador Chen Hsin-jen gave a luncheon yesterday for the delegation's visit.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER LI CONCLUDES AUSTRALIA VISIT

OW201634Y Peking NCNA in English 1522 GMT 20 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Canberra, 20 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang left Brisbane for home today after a 10-day visit to Australia.

During his visit, Minister Li Chiang exchanged views with the Australian Government and businessmen on the development of bilateral economic and trade relations. At the dinner given by Minister for Primary Industries of Queensland V.B. Sullivan yesterday evening, Li Chiang said that his visit to Australia "further promoted understanding and friendship and contributed to further expansion of economic and trade relations between China and Australia." He believed, "following the development of China's national economy, the trade between China and Australia will further develop."

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After his visit to Canberra, Minister Li Chiang also visited mines, a seaport and farms in other states, getting acquainted with the achievements of the Australian people in developing their national economy.

PRC TO SEND 400-MEMBER DELEGATION TO BANGKOK ASIAN GAMES

OW211746Y Peking NCNA in English 0735 GMT 21 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Oct (HSINHUA)--China will send a delegation of some 400 members to the Eighth Asian Games to be held in Bangkok December 9 to 20, according to Huang Chung, vice-president of the All-China Sports Federation (ACSF), here today.

In an interview with HSINHUA, Huang Chung said China will participate in 15 of the 19 events on the games programme, including track and field, swimming (including diving and waterpolo), weight-lifting, gymnastics, cycling, wrestling, shooting, archery, football, basketball, volleyball, tennis, badminton, table tennis and fencing.

China will not compete in yachting, field hockey, boxing and bowling events in Bangkok, he added.

Huang Chung said: "This is the second time China participates in these Asian games following her first appearance in the Tehran Asian Games in 1974. Chinese athletes are eagerly looking forward to renewing old friendship and making new acquaintances in Bangkok. They want to make their share of contributions to the friendship and unity among the people and sportsmen of Asia and the development of sports in Asia."

The ACSF vice-president said sports in Asia have made new progress since the Tehran games and predicted new and higher standards at the Bangkok games. Chinese sports standards have improved in recent years but Chinese competitors will still have to learn from fellow competitors from other parts of Asia.

Huang Chung said the government and sports circles of host Thailand have done effective and outstanding preparatory work for the quadrennial sports festival. "This is much appreciated by us," he added. Their work has been given widespread support by other countries and regions in Asia. This shows the strong aspirations of the people and sportsmen of Asia for friendship and unity and sports progress, he said. "We are convinced that with the solid work of the games organizing committee led by Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan and the support from other countries and regions in Asia, the Eighth Asian Games will be crowned with success," Huang Chung said.

EUROPE

VICE PREMIER FANG I CONTINUES VISIT TO FRANCE

Meets With French Ministers

OW202148Y Peking NCNA in English 2131 GMT 20 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 20 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Fang I held talks here this morning with Pierre Aigrain, secretary of state in charge of science and research; Alice Saunier-Seite, minister of universities; and Jacques Fouchier, secretary of state of the Ministry of Agriculture. They had a friendly conversation on the cooperation on science and technology between China and France. This afternoon, Vice-Premier Fang I held talks with Minister of Foreign Trade Jean-Francois Deniau.

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Received by President Giscard

OW202150Y Peking NCNA in English 2133 GMT 20 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 20 Oct (HSINHUA)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing received and had a friendly conversation with Fang I, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, at the Elysee Palace today.

Vice-Premier Fang I conveyed to the French president greetings from Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Yeh Chien-ying and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing asked the vice-premier to convey his cordial regards to the Chinese leaders. He said: "I hope that the cooperation on science and technology between our two countries will develop in a quick pace." "Our cooperation with China is based on our appraisal of China's international policy. We are willing to uphold this cooperation on the basis of sticking to the policy of independence. This is beneficial to the balance and stability of the world," he said. Speaking on world affairs, he said: "We are making efforts to make Europe stronger and more united."

Vice-Premier Fang I said that the friendly relations between China and France and the cooperation on science and technology between the two countries should be further developed. China wishes to see a strong and united Europe, he said.

Present on the occasion on the Chinese side were Chao Tung-wan, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, and Han Ko-hua, Chinese ambassador to France.

Present on the French side were Jean-Francois Deniau, minister of foreign trade, and Pierre Aigrain, secretary of state in charge of research.

Scientific Cooperation Accords Signed

OW202030Y Peking NCNA in English 2011 GMT 20 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 20 Oct (HSINHUA)--A protocol on supplementary items of scientific and technological exchanges between the governments of the People's Republic of China and the Republic of France, and an agreement on scientific cooperation between the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the French State Centre of Science and Research were signed here today.

Chao Tung-wan, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission of China, and Pierre Aigrain, French secretary of state in charge of science and research, signed the protocol on behalf of their governments.

Signing the agreement on behalf of the Chinese side was Yen Chi-tzu, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and on behalf of the French side was Robert Chabbal, director-general of the National Centre for Scientific Research.

Present on the occasion on the Chinese side were Vice-Premier Fang I and other members of his party, and Chinese Ambassador to France Han Ko-hua. Present on the French side were Alice Saunier-Seite, minister of universities, and other high-ranking officials of government departments concerned.

Chao Tung-wan and Pierre Aigrain spoke at the signing ceremony.

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FANG I FETED IN PARIS BY FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER

OW201308Y Peking NCNA in English 1224 GMT 20 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 19 Oct (HSINHUA)--French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud gave a dinner here this evening in honour of the visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Fang I and his party.

The host and guest exchanged speeches at the dinner which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

The French foreign minister said, "We are aware of the exceptional dimension of the task which your people have set for yourselves to open the road to development. And you know we intend to respond by the intensification of our cooperation. This cooperation, whose form will be diversified, is carrying more and more, through our joint efforts, the characteristics of continuous action, organized and centered on themes recognized as priorities by our two countries."

He stressed that the visit of the Chinese vice-premier reflects the mutual sympathy of the two countries, in spite of their different political, economic and social systems. He continued, "We always hold that the existence of a strong and prosperous China, to which we, on our side, respond with an equally strong and united Europe, is an element of great importance to the equilibrium of the world." He pointed out that France and China have shaped their foreign policy on certain principles. He said these principles are: respect of national independence and identify, the refusal of blocs and the rejection of any situation that permits the undue exercise of pressures upon others, the right for each nation or each freely formed group of nations to solve its own problems without outside interference, and encouragement of all forms of regional cooperation based on free consent of participants.

Vice-Premier Fang I said in his speech that the friendly relations between the two countries have developed satisfactorily since they established diplomatic relations in 1964. "We have much common ground," he said, "both our two countries take the position of upholding our own national independence and sovereignty and both cherish the desire to strengthen our mutual relations. The prospects for further development of these relations are therefore very promising." He continued, "During our visit in the past few days, we have seen the achievements in France in scientific and technological research and in the application of science and technology. There are many things for us to learn from you and benefit from your experience. I sincerely hope that our visit will contribute to the further promotion of the relations between our two countries, and particularly to our closer cooperation in the field of science and technology," the Chinese vice-premier declared.

Present at the dinner on the Chinese side were also Yen Chi-tzu, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Chao Tung-wan, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, and others.

Present on the French side were also: Pierre Aigrain, secretary of state in charge of research, Olivier Stirn and Pierre Bernard-Reymond, secretaries of state of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Jacques Focquier, secretary of state of the Ministry of Agriculture, and others.

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VICE PREMIER FANG I HOSTS FAREWELL BANQUET 20 OCTOBER

OW211548Y Peking NCNA in English 1517 GMT 21 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 20 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Fang I and French Prime Minister Raymond Barre paid tribute to the fruitful outcomes of the Chinese vice-premier's visit to France, extolling wider prospects offered by the visit for future multi-sided cooperation between the two countries.

The French and Chinese leaders made warm speeches at a farewell banquet given by Vice-Premier Fang I at the Chinese Embassy here this evening.

Vice-Premier Fang I said, "Through our contacts with French leaders, officials and other personages in the past few days, we are deeply impressed by the fact that our two countries have much in common and it is very easy for us to understand each other in spite of our different social systems. Both countries cherish the desire to further promote our mutual relations. Our visit has strengthened our conviction that the prospects of Sino-French relations are becoming more promising."

During the visit, he continued, "we are deeply impressed in particular by your brilliant achievements in science and technology. We fully believe that there are many things for us to learn from you and benefit from your experience. Our two countries may conduct exchanges with each other in many fields in accordance with the principles of equality, mutual benefit and mutual help to supply each other's needs, and the prospects of our cooperation are very bright."

French Prime Minister Raymond Barre said that "the friendly atmosphere which prevails at the dinner testifies to the natural sympathy between our two countries and the easiness with which France and China have attained to establish the bases of a dialogue which is becoming richer and deeper each day." "Your visit to France marks an important stage in the pursuance of this dialogue," he continued. "On our part we are willing to respond without reserve to the interest you have shown in our achievements." Barre added, "But your visit has also great importance in the political field. The president of the republic has emphasized the point during his reception of you today. The reinforcement of Franco-Chinese cooperation in science and technology is, as a matter of fact, the common efforts of nations which are free and independent, concerned with each other in ensuring their development along the road of their own choice. Our two countries wish to affirm their presence and their role in a difficult world. They can and should contribute to the quest of equilibrium and peace."

Present at the banquet on the French side were Louis de Guiringaud, minister of foreign affairs; Madame Alice Saunier-Seite, minister of universities; Jean-Francois Deniau, minister of foreign trade; Pierre Aigrain, secretary of state in charge of science and research; Jacques Chirac, mayor of Paris; and other high officials. On the Chinese side were members of Vice-Premier Fang I's party and Chinese Ambassador to France Han Ko-hua.

Departs France for Home

OW211858Y Peking NCNA in English 1852 GMT 21 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 21 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Fang I and his party left here for home aboard a special plane this afternoon after their successful visit to France.

Present at Orly Airport to see them off were Pierre Aigrain, secretary of state in charge of science and research in the Office of the Prime Minister; General O'Mahony, deputy military governor of Paris, and other French officials.

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Also present were Han Ko-hua, Chinese ambassador to France, and other diplomatic officials of the Chinese Embassy, as well as representatives of Chinese residents in France.

The airport was bedecked with the national flags of France and China and the national anthems of the two countries were played. Accompanied by Secretary of State Aigrain, Vice-Premier Fang I reviewed the guard of honour. Vice-Premier Fang I warmly shook hands with those present to see him off and bid them farewell.

On October 19 and 20, Fang I and several members of his party visited the Nuclear Centre of Fontenay-aux-Roses, and the nuclear energy centre in Saclay. Other members of his party visited a number of science and research institutions.

Stops Over in Belgrade

OW220357Y Peking NCNA in English 0345 GMT 22 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Oct (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang I and his party stopped over at the airport here today on his way home from a tour of some Western European countries.

He was greeted and sent off by Dragoljub Stavrev, vice-president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council. They talked cordially during the stopover. Chinese Ambassador Chou Chiu-yeh was present.

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU ON HUA VISIT, ASEAN, MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

OW221213Y Peking NCNA in English 1103 GMT 22 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Oct (HSINHUA)--President Nicolae Ceausescu in an interview with a visiting Philippine journalists' delegation said that Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Romania was of special significance for bilateral relations in general and would have a positive influence on international cooperation and peace.

The interview took place on September 27 and was printed in the party paper, SCINTEIA, here today. The president talked to the Philippine newsmen about the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) settlement of the conflicts in Asia, the Middle East situation and the significance of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to this country.

He pointed out that Chairman Hua's visit was quite normal and natural in view of the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries. "It was paid in return to my visit to China." "The visit was a positive factor in the effort to establish new relationships among nations in the present-day world," he added.

As for the ASEAN, he said that generally speaking, Romania is in favour of regional cooperation for the development of the different regions of the world. It believes that this would promote better understanding among peoples and have a salutary influence on the policy of detente and peace. "In this sense, we believe that the ASEAN proposal for the development of economic and other multilateral cooperations between the countries concerned can go a long way in confirming the principles of equality in rights, respect for independence and non-interference in each other's internal affairs and in ensuring cooperation for the economic and social progress of the peoples."

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On the settlement of conflicts and the relaxation of tension in Asia, the president said that generally speaking, Romania stands for the settlement of all disputes and issues between nations by peaceful means of negotiation and in no circumstances by the use of force or the threat of force. "To our regret," he said, "new issues have cropped up on top of the existing conflicts and have given rise to a tense situation.... We sincerely hope that the new issues between some countries in Southeast Asia would be settled as quickly as possible through negotiation and through the strengthening of cooperation and unity. This is in the interest of these countries themselves and conducive to the cause of peace in that region and the world at large."

On the Middle East, President Ceausescu said that taking it as a whole, the situation in the Middle East is getting more complicated. The latest developments including the Camp David meetings have led to widely divergent views of the situation. It may be said that a great many Arab countries have voiced their dissatisfaction with the results of the meetings, particularly in connection with the question of the Palestinian people-- recognition of their legitimate rights to self-determination including the right to found their own independent state, and with the question of Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories it has occupied since the war of 1967. Continuation of the negotiations and conclusion of a peace treaty on the basis of the Egyptian-Israeli "framework accords" may produce a major influence on the realization of a state of total peace.

However, the president said, it is necessary for all the countries concerned including the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the talks in order to attain a coordinated settlement of the Middle East issue. "I stress once again that this will mean Israeli's withdrawal from all territories under its occupation and the settlement of the Palestine question. This will actually ensure a solid and just peace which is essential in security every people the right to live in freedom and in bringing about peaceful cooperation between countries in this region."

VICE PREMIER KU MU MEETS FRG ECONOMIC-COAL DELEGATION

OW221405Y Peking NCNA in English 1252 GMT 22 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Oct (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Ku Mu met and had a warm and friendly conversation this afternoon with a coal and economic delegation from West Germany headed by Heinz Herbert Karry, deputy minister-president and minister of economics and technology of Hesse.

Erwin Wickert, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to China, was present on the occasion. Present also were Hsu Tsai-lien, vice-minister of coal industry of China.

The delegation arrived here on October 17 at the invitation of the Ministry of Coal Industry. During their stay in Peking, they had talks with Vice-Minister Hsu Tsai-lien on the economic and technical cooperation in the field of coal industry, with regard to the scope, methods and steps to be taken. Mr. Karry, leader of the delegation, also had friendly contacts with leading members of other government departments concerned.

The West German guests visited historical sites and scenic spots in Peking.

TENG HSIAO-PING, NEW PEKING FIRST SECRETARY INSPECT PROJECT

OW201646Y Peking NCNA in English 1627 GMT 20 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Oct (HSINHUA)--Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping this morning inspected the new housing estates along the 5-kilometre-long east-west thorough-fare south of the Tienanmen Square. He was accompanied by Lin Hu-chia [2651 0039 0502] first secretary of the Peking Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The 30 housing projects, with a total floor space of 366,000 square metres, will near completion by the end of this year. Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping appreciated the efforts made by the Peking Municipality to improve the housing conditions of the local people and, at the same time, gave his opinions on the problems and shortcomings of the new housing. He suggested that fault-finders be invited to give their opinions on how to build the new houses still better.

Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping said that in the future, the design should be more rational so as to increase the floor space and give the dwellers more conveniences such as adding bath and other facilities. He also called for attention to interior decorations. More new and light building materials should be used to reduce the building cost, he added.

VISA APPLICATION SHOWS TENG HSIAO-PING 74 YEARS OLD

OW201115Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1058 GMT 20 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Oct (KYODO)--Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, who will arrive on an official visit to Japan Sunday, is now 74 years old according to an application for a visa received by the Japanese Embassy in Peking, officials here said Friday.

On the visa application, Teng's date of birth was given as August 22, 1904.

It was also learned that Teng's wife, Cho Lin, was born on April 12, 1916 and is therefore 62 years old. Cho Lin will accompany her husband on his visit to Japan.

The personal backgrounds, including ages and families, of many Chinese leaders remain obscure.

Teng's age was once reported as 74 by wall posters put up by Red Guards when they criticized him as the "No. 2 reactionary capitalist roader" during the Cultural Revolution years. The wall posters said he was the eldest son of a landowner in Kuang An County, Szechwan Province.

It is the first time the Chinese Government has disclosed Teng's date of birth to a noncommunist government.

FANG I RETURNS TO URUMCHI FROM VISITS TO FRG, FRANCE

OW221401Y Peking NCNA in English 1201 GMT 22 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Urumchi, 22 Oct (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Government delegation led by Fang I, vice-premier of the State Council, returned to Urumchi, capital of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, by special plane this morning at the end of their successful friendship visit to the Federal Republic of Germany and France.

They were welcomed at the airport by Wang Feng, first secretary of the Sinkiang Uighur autonomous regional party committee and chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, and other local leading members, including Liu Chen, Juo Lin-hsiang, Chou Jen-shan, Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti and Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti.

PEKING SOURCE SAYS LIU SHAO-CHI STILL ALIVE

OW221628Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1620 GMT 22 Oct 78 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Peking, 23 Oct (AFP)--China's former President Liu Shao-chi, repeatedly reported dead, is "still alive", according to a reliable source in Peking. Born in 1898, he would now be 80.

Ten years ago on October 31 the former president of the republic, now described as the "Chinese Khrushchev", was stripped of his functions after being abused for two years by the Red Guards during the Cultural Revolution.

On the other hand, the source said, former defence minister and Mao Tse-tung's chosen heir Marshal Lin Piao did die in a plane crash in September 1971 in Mongolia.

Chairman Mao's former Secretary Chen Po-ta, a member of the central group in the Cultural Revolution along with Mao's widow Chiang Ching, is still alive, the source declared. He had disappeared from the political scene before the fall of Lin Piao.

The source gave no details about what had happened to Mr Liu, but said studies were currently under way to "determine his role and reinstate him in the history" of China. Observers said this implied that Mr Liu's case was now being weighed, but that did not in any way mean that he might be rehabilitated. An informed Chinese source asked recently about this matter said categorically that there was no question of his rehabilitation.

Last month CHENG MING, a Hong Kong monthly close to Peking, said the former president's wife Wang Kwang-mei was still alive and free to move without restriction except that she could not make public appearances. The magazine said the youngest of Mr Liu's three sons, Liu Yun-chen, aged about 28, had been readmitted recently to Peking University. Rumours from Shanghai said Mrs Wang had appeared in an old news clipping on Shanghai television.

The death of Chairman Mao's old rival had been reported many times abroad, particularly in Hong Kong by a Communist newspaper the TA KUNG PAO. But in February 1975 Chinese sources in Peking said the report was "premature" and that Mr Liu had not died but was continuing to "correct himself through labour" somewhere in China. The sources said the former president was carrying out physical activities in line with his age which would help him to repent for his "errors".

Speaking about Lin Piao, the reliable source said he was in the aircraft that crashed in Outer Mongolia in September 1971. His cap was found at an airfield near Peitaiho on the Chinese coast from where he made his getaway. He lost it in his rush. It was also due to the scramble to get away that the Trident jet was carrying only seven tons of kerosene. This was not nearly enough to get it to the Soviet Union, where the Chinese source said Marshal Lin was heading. Some of his companions tried to flee in a helicopter with secret documents that Marshal Lin had left behind in his haste, the source said. But the pilot of the requisitioned helicopter felt something was wrong and turned round north of Peking instead of heading for the border. When his passengers noticed this they killed him and one of them managed to land the chopper. Finally, realizing the game was up, they all committed suicide except for one who revealed everything that had happened.

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The source said Lin Piao's chief of staff, General Huang Yung-sheng, who disappeared at the same time as Marshal Lin, is still alive. It had been believed that he was killed in the Trident crash. Observers speculated that he might be the survivor from the helicopter who brought the whole matter to light.

Today, while criticism of Lin Piao is as violent as ever and linked with that of Chiang Ching's "gang of four", the criticism of Liu Shao-chi has been toned down. In the official press over the past few days in reports on congresses of the trades unions and the Youth League, reference was made to denouncing the "crimes" of Lin Piao and the gang of four, but only to "criticism" of the "errors" of Liu Shao-chi.

HUPEH REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE CHIEF APPOINTED TO NEW JOB

OW210932Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0919 GMT 21 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Oct (AFP)--Former head [of the revolutionary committee] of the central province of Hupeh, Chao Hsin-chu, has been appointed deputy minister of China's State Planning Committee, according to press reports today. His predecessor, Yuan Pao-hua, has been appointed deputy minister of the State Economic Commission.

PRC DIGNITARIES ATTEND MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR NOTED WRITER

OW201222Y Peking NCNA in English 1206 GMT 20 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Oct (HSINHUA)--The ashes of noted Chinese writer Chao Shu-li were placed at the Papaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries at a ceremony here on October 17.

He died at the age of 64 on September 23, 1970 in Taiyuan, capital of Shansi Province, under persecution from Lin Piao and the gang of four.

Attending the ceremony were Tan Chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the National People's Congress, Sung Jen-chiung, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Chang Ping-hua, director of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Huang Chen, minister of culture, and Chou Yang, vice-chairman of the China Federation of Literature and Art Circles.

Chao Shu-li joined the Chinese revolution in 1937, and was admitted to the Chinese Communist Party in the same year. During the anti-Japanese war and the war of liberation he wrote "Hsiao Erh-hei's Marriage", "Rhymes of Li Yu Tsai", "Changes in Li Village" and other outstanding novels. After nationwide liberation, he published "Sanliwan Village", "Ling Chuan Tung (Cave of the Sacred Spring)" and other novels.

Chao Shu-li dedicated his life to writing for workers, peasants and soldiers. He often went to the countryside to live among the peasants to seek inspiration for his writing. His novels won great popularity for their unique style, local flavour and reflection of contemporary society. He contributed to carrying forward the national tradition of literature and the mass style.

Chao Shu-li was a member of the China Federation of Literature and Art Circles, chairman of the Union of Chinese Ballad Singers and council member of the Union of Chinese Writers. He was elected delegate to the Eighth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party and deputy to the First, Second and Third National People's Congresses.

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CHAIRMAN HUA ATTENDS THIRD NATIONAL AIR DEFENSE CONFERENCE

OW221910Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1550 GMT 22 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Oct--The Third National Conference on People's Air Defense, which the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua decided to convene, opened today. On behalf of the National Leading Group of the People's Air Defense, Li Hsien-nien, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee, delivered a report entitled "Strengthen Building of People's Air Defense, Make Good Preparations Against Wars of Aggression."

Chairman Hua, Vice Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying and Wang Tung-hsing, and other party and state leaders Wei Kuo-ching, Chi Teng-kuei, Su Chen-hua, Yu Chiu-li, Chang Ting-fa, Chen Hsi-lien, Nieh Jung-chen and Wang Chen attended the opening session. When they mounted the rostrum, they were given a prolonged, thunderous applause.

Yang Yung, deputy director of the National Leading Group of the People's Air Defense, presided over today's session.

Vice Chairman Li Hsien-nien's report is divided into four parts: 1. The basic condition of People's Air Defense work in our country; 2. The future tasks in the building of People's Air Defense and preparedness against war; 3. The policies and measures that should be adopted; 4. The strengthening of the party committee's leadership over the work of People's Air Defense.

In his report, Comrade Li Hsien-nien said: The tasks of the current national conference on People's Air Defense are to hold aloft Chairman Mao's great banner, conscientiously study the instructions of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua concerning strengthening preparedness against war and people's and city air defense, deeply expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in undermining People's Air Defense work, commend the advanced, exchange experiences, formulate plans, and study concrete measures and policies for solving problems concerning People's Air Defense in order to further raise the level of People's Air Defense work.

Analyzing the current international and domestic situation, in his report Comrade Li Hsien-nien elucidated the necessity of heightening vigilance and strengthening preparedness against war. He pointed out: This conference is aimed at strengthening preparedness against war. Through the conference, the broad masses of people and army men in the country will certainly be further mobilized to implement Chairman Mao's great strategic principles "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," hasten the building of people's and city air defense and make good preparations against wars of aggression.

Comrade Li Hsien-nien said: Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and through arduous efforts by the party, state, army men and people, our country has scored considerable achievements in building People's Air Defense in the past more than 20 years. He said: Practice has proved that in order to do a good job in People's Air Defense work, it is imperative to resolutely implement the instructions of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua concerning the strengthening of People's Air Defense, fully recognize the strategic significance of People's Air Defense work and heighten the consciousness in doing this work well. It is imperative to strengthen the party's leadership, rely on the broad masses of people and the PLA in persisting in the principle of self-reliance and hard work, and give full scope to the initiative of both central and local organs.

It is necessary to implement the policy of integrating peace-time production with preparedness against war and strictly observe the procedures for capital construction in order to insure good quality in People's Air Defense work. It is necessary to draw up an overall plan, make overall arrangements and properly handle the relationship between preparedness against war and production and between key and general points so that People's Air Defense work can achieve steady strides in a planned, step-by-step manner.

Touching on the future tasks in the building of People's Air Defense and preparedness against war, Comrade Li Hsien-nien said: The years from 1979 to 1985 are the 7 crucial years in accomplishing the general task of the new period, as well as 7 important years in doing People's Air Defense work well. While energetically developing the national economy, we must also actively do a good job in the building of People's Air Defense and preparedness against war in order to lay a strong foundation so we can cope with a surprise attack by the enemy. To achieve this task, the most important thing at present is to take the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" as the key link in promoting the overall development of the building of People's Air Defense.

He stressed: People's Air Defense is a protracted, arduous task. In building People's Air Defense, it is necessary, in light of the principle "make overall planning, place key points above everything, integrate peace-time production with preparedness against war and put quality first," to strengthen the party committee's leadership, broadly mobilize the masses, bring into play all positive factors and adopt effective measures in order to solve existing problems and bring about the all-round development of People's Air Defense work.

Also present at today's session were members of the national leading group on People's Air Defense and responsible persons of all departments and commissions of the state organ, all headquarters of the PLA, the armed services, the National Defense Science and Technology Committee, the Academy of Military Sciences, the military academies and the departments concerned.

PLA AIR FORCE UNIT STRIVES TO EXTEND FLIGHT-TRAINING TIME

OW212116Y Peking NCNA D. istic Service in Chinese 0226 GMT 15 Oct 78 OW

[Report by NCNA reporters Yen Wu and Wu Lin]

[Excerpts] Peking, 15 Oct--The party committee of a certain division of the flight corps of the People's Air Force has displayed our army's fine work style of seeking the truth from facts, persistently proceeded from reality and concentrated its efforts on key points, thus forcefully solving problems in building its units, doing a better job than before and overfulfilling every monthly target for flight-training. The division was recently cited by the air force party committee as an advanced unit in learning from the 1st Flight Division.

Paying attention to seeking the truth from facts and proceeding from reality in everything--this is a fundamental issue that the divisional party committee feels must be resolved in practical work. Early this year when summing up last year's work, the divisional party committee raised a question: Why had it failed to achieve designed results and advance as fast as the 1st Flight Division did when it had worked hard to map out plans and set targets and spent much time visiting basic-level units? What was the reason? The divisional party committee checked itself against the advanced experience of the 1st Flight Division and found that this was basically because it had paid much attention to the plans and targets, but little attention to their fulfillment; because in some tasks it only transmitted or relayed its superiors' instructions and failed to integrate them with the realities in its own division; and because it had failed to grasp key points when the tasks were many and the time was too short.

As a result, it always indiscriminately grasped everything without distinguishing between the major and minor issues; hence more work was accomplished but few achievements were made. All this indicated that the divisional party committee had failed to fully display the spirit of seeking the truth from facts and the work style of doing things in a down-to-earth manner.

The divisional party committee also summed up its positive experiences to deepen its understanding of this problem. It recalled an event in the past: In February of last year, upon receiving an instruction from above on the necessity of carrying out education in the "10 shoulds or shouldn'ts," it felt that the contents of all 10 points were very important, but that to grasp all of them simultaneously would take much time and harm other tasks. The divisional party committee could not grasp them selectively because it did not have an idea about which was most important and which followed. It then mobilized the masses to expose the various manifestations of the pernicious influence and effects of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" on the division. It found that the most serious harm they did was that our army's glorious traditions and fine work style were seriously undermined and, as a result, the units under the division were not fully united, anarchist trends of thought remained in some of them, and organization and discipline were somewhat lax.

The divisional party committee then decided to concentrate its efforts to solve these problems. Its leading members went among the units to propagate our army's glorious traditions of maintaining close ties between army officers and soldiers [kuan ping 1351 0356] and observing strict discipline, personally criticized the crimes of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and took the lead in singing the songs "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention" and "The People's Army Is Loyal to the Party." The commanders and fighters of the division were so moved that they drew lessons from the damage in the past to the various tasks caused by disunity, poor coordination and lax organization and discipline, and consciously talked with one another about the damage caused, dug out its roots, eradicated its pernicious influence and were determined to race against time and work hard to train soldiers in order to make up for the losses caused by the sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

The divisional party committee has also displayed a creative spirit. It has boldly worked out its own plans and measures according to the actual conditions in its units and has realized after a great deal of investigation and study that by strengthening its organization and leadership and doing a good job in aircraft maintenance that it could break with the old training method of "1 day's preparations and 3 days' flight" in order to quicken the pace of training. In order to insure the success of this task, Tsui Hua-ting [1508 5478 0080], former political commissar of the division, chose a certain regiment to experiment with the new method. He first unified the thinking of the "squad members" of the regimental party committee and then went to all flight wings and maintenance squadrons to propagate the significance of "1 day's preparation and 3 days' flight" while at the same time strengthening aircraft maintenance. After the new method was put into practice, Tsui Hua-ting placed strict demands on the organization's command, aircraft maintenance and logistic work. Consequently, the "1 day's preparations and 3 days' flight" was finally carried out. With the regiment's experience popularized, the whole division has presented an excellent situation in which the hours of flight-training have continued increasing.

LEADERS MEET TRADE UNION, CYL CONGRESS DELEGATES

OW201314Y Peking NCNA in English 1307 GMT 20 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Vice-Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing and other party and state leaders this afternoon received the delegates to the Ninth National Congress of Trade Unions and the Tenth National Congress of the Communist Youth League of China now in session in Peking.

The reception took place at the Great Hall of the People. Chairman Hua entered the reception hall amid stormy applause and had photographs taken together with the delegates.

The other party and state leaders present were Wei Kuo-ching, Ulanfu, Chi Teng-kuei, Su Chen-hua, Wu Te, Yu Chiu-li, Chang Ting-fa, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Hsi-lien, Nieh Jung-chen, Ni Chih-fu, Chen Mu-hua, Saifudin, Wang Chen, Ku Mu and Kang Shih-en.

A nationalities delegation which attended the national day celebrations in Peking and delegates to other national conferences in Peking were also received today.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TRADE UNION CONGRESS ACTIVITIES, CLOSING

Revised Constitution Adopted

OW220035Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1502 GMT 21 Oct 78 OW

[PRC trade union constitution adopted 21 October by the Ninth National Trade Union Congress]

[Text] Peking, 21 Oct--General Program

The Chinese trade unions are mass organizations formed by the working class on a voluntary basis under the leadership of the CCP. They serve as a link between the party and the masses, a pillar of the PRC regime and a school for the broad masses of workers to study management, the techniques of administering economic affairs and communism. During the entire historical period of socialism, the trade unions must display their proper role.

Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the CCP, the Chinese working class united with all other people of our country and, through a protracted and heroic struggle, won complete victories in the new democratic revolution and great victories in the socialist revolution and construction. Our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao personally founded and nurtured our country's trade unions and always attached importance to displaying their role. Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has always been a brilliant banner guiding the triumphant advance of the Chinese workers movement and trade union work.

The victorious conclusion of the First Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution marked a new period of development in our country's socialist revolution and construction. The 11th National CCP Congress and the Fifth NPC stipulated the general line and task for the new period, that is, to persist in the continued revolution and develop the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment under the dictatorship of the proletariat in order to build our country into a great powerful socialist state with modern agriculture, modern industry, modern national defense and modern science and technology.

The fundamental principle for the Chinese trade unions during the new period is: Follow the line of the 11th national party congress under the leadership of the CCP; unite, educate and lead the broad masses of workers in constantly raising their political awareness, mastering modern science and technology, positively taking part in enterprise management, extensively launching socialist labor emulation campaigns, making great efforts to raise labor productivity, improving step by step the workers' cultural and material lives and striving to fulfill the general task for the new period.

The Chinese trade unions should educate the workers to vigorously support agricultural modernization, further consolidate the worker-peasant alliance and strengthen the great unity of the people of all nationalities on this basis.

The Chinese trade unions persist in proletarian internationalism, follow Chairman Mao's theory of the three worlds, develop friendly ties with trade unions of other countries, strengthen revolutionary solidarity with the world proletariat and oppressed peoples and nations, support the just struggle of the international proletariat and the people of all other countries, oppose imperialism and colonialism, particularly superpower hegemonism, and make proper contributions to the liberation of the world working class and to the progress of humanity.

Chinese trade unions at all levels must persist in the three basic principles--practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unit, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire--develop the fine traditions and work style of following the mass line, seeking truth from facts and practicing criticism and self-criticism; and use convincing education as the basic method of work. They must go to the basic-level units, plunge into the heat of production, go deep among the masses, rely on the masses and activists and positively and actively do good work--all centered on the party's central tasks.

Chapter I: Membership

Article 1: Any physical or mental laborer who earns wages as the only or main source of livelihood and who observes the trade union constitution may become a member of the trade union with no regard to nationality, sex or religious belief.

Article 2: Applications for trade union membership must be submitted by the applicants themselves. Application is subject to discussion and acceptance by a proper trade union group and the approval by a workshop or other grassroots committee of the trade union.

Article 3: Rights of Members

A. The right of election and to be elected.

B. The right of speaking and voting in a trade union meeting.

C. The right to submit to trade union organization opinions and suggestions on work to be improved and the right to comment on the trade union organs and their staff.

D. The right to make inquiries and complaints to any leading organ of the trade union. The right to accuse the trade union staff of violation of law and power abuse, and no one can suppress and retaliate against the accuser.

E. The right to ask the trade union to file complaints against an encroachment on the proper interests and democratic rights of the trade union members and provide protection according to state law.

F. The right to use all trade union-operated collective welfare and cultural facilities.

Article 4: Members' Obligations

A. Study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and constantly enhance their class consciousness and their consciousness of the two-line struggle and the need to continue the revolution.

B. Actively participate in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and work hard to fulfill production tasks and other work.

C. Diligently study modern science and technology as well as modern management methods and always heighten their work ability.

D. Observe the state constitution and state law, observe labor discipline and public order, protect public property and resolutely struggle against any violations of law and discipline.

E. Show class affection and strengthen revolutionary unity.

F. Observe the trade union constitution, implement trade union resolutions, participate in trade union activities and pay membership dues.

Article 5: Trade union members who violate the trade union constitution should be criticized and educated; those who seriously undermine the trade union constitution and fail to mend their ways after repeated education should be expelled from the union.

Article 6: Expulsion of trade union members from the union is subject to discussion by a proper trade union group before it is accepted by the union's grassroots (workshop) committee and approved by next higher trade union committee.

Article 7: Trade union members may retain their membership and are exempted from paying membership dues when they are retired, in military service, in school, or when they have any other reasons for retaining their membership.

Chapter II: Organizational System

Article 8: The organizational principle of the Chinese trade unions is democratic centralism.

Members of the trade union leading bodies at all levels are elected through democratic consultation in accordance with the qualifications set for selecting successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and the principle of combining the old, middle-aged and young people. Leading bodies at all levels are run on the principle of combining collective leadership with individual responsibility on the basis of labor division. All decisions to be made on important questions shall be discussed collectively before they are made.

The trade union organizations at various levels adhere to the principle that the individual is subordinate to the organization, the minority is subordinate to the majority, and the lower level is subordinate to the higher level. They shall regularly report on their work to the trade union members and hear the comments and opinions of the members and the lower-level organizations.

Article 9: The guiding principle for organizing the Chinese trade unions is to integrate the industries with the localities.

The principle for the industries is that all trade union members of the enterprises, undertakings and offices of the same category shall be organized into a grassroots-level organization of the union. National and local guilds or union work committees shall be established according to need in each of the national economic departments or in several of them that are of a similar nature. The principle for integrating the industries with the localities is that the trade union council of each province, autonomous region or municipality that is directly under the State Council, or the trade union council of each autonomous prefecture, municipality that is directly under the province and county (municipality) is the organ that leads the local trade union organizations and various guilds in the above-mentioned localities. The All-China Federation of Trade Unions is the supreme leading organ of all the trade union organizations in various localities and the national organizations of all guilds in the country.

Article 10: The supreme organs of the trade unions at various levels are the trade union congresses at the corresponding levels or the general membership meetings of the unions.

The trade union council committees at various levels are elected by the trade union congresses at the corresponding levels or by the general membership meetings of the unions and are the executive organs of the trade unions when the union congress or general membership meetings of the union adjourn.

The executive committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions is elected by the national congress of the Chinese trade unions.

Article 11: The trade union council committees at various levels elect their fund-review subcommittees which, under the leadership of the former, review the expenditures and financial management of the council committees.

Chapter III: The National and Local Organizations of the Trade Unions

Article 12: The national congress of the Chinese trade unions shall be convened every 5 years by the Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. Under special circumstances, it may be convened before its due date or postponed.

When the national congress is not in session, the Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions shall implement the resolutions of the congress. The Executive Committee holds one plenum each year.

The Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions elects the Standing Committee and the chairman and several vice chairmen of the Executive Committee. The plenums of the Executive Committee are convened by the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee exercises the functions of the Executive Committee when the latter is not in session.

The Standing Committee chooses a number of secretaries and alternate secretaries to form a secretariat which handles the former's day-to-day work under the leadership of the Standing Committee.

Article 13: The local trade union congresses at various levels shall be convened every 3 years. Under special circumstances, they may be convened before their due date or be postponed.

The local trade union council committee elects its standing committee and its chairman and several vice chairmen. The local trade union council committee holds at least two sessions each year. These sessions shall be called by the standing committee. When the local trade union congress is not in session, the local trade union council committee is responsible for implementing the resolutions of the congress and exercises leadership over the work of its union organizations in accordance with the decisions and directives of the next higher trade union organization. When the local trade union council committee is not in session, the standing committee shall exercise its functions.

If necessary, the provincial and autonomous regional trade union councils may establish their offices in the prefectures and the union councils of the big or medium-sized cities may establish offices in the precincts as their affiliates.

Article 14: The organizational structures of the national and local guilds shall be stipulated separately in accordance with the spirit of the pertinent articles of this constitution and the concrete conditions of the various professions.

Chapter IV: The Grassroots Organization

Article 15: The trade union's grassroots organization is its foundation. A grassroots committee may be established in an enterprise, an undertaking or an organization with more than 25 trade union members. An enterprise, an undertaking or an organization with less than 25 trade union members may either join the grassroots organization of a similar trade union in the vicinity or establish a joint grassroots organization.

Article 16: The grassroots organization of the trade union holds one general membership meeting or congress each year subject to postponement under special circumstances with the approval of the trade union at the next higher level. Its functions and powers are: Listen to and approve the work report and report on incomes and expenditures made by the grassroots committee of the trade union; specify the plan and task of the trade union's work for the unit; elect the grassroots committee of the trade unions.

Trade union grassroots committees elect chairmen and vice chairmen, and, if necessary, may elect a certain number of standing members to form standing committees.

Article 17: The trade union grassroots committee must put politics in command, grasp production as the central task, implement the charter of the "Anshan Iron and Steel Company," and educate and organize staff members and workers to learn from Taching and Tachai and fulfill in an overall way or overfulfill the state plan. Its specific task is:

1. To organize the masses of staff members and workers to study the Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works, current events and the party's policy; do ideological and political work well, mobilize all staff members and workers to actively launch the political movement led by the party.
2. To organize staff members and workers to study science, techniques, culture, economics and management. Make great efforts to run well spare-time schools of all kinds and types for staff members and workers.
3. To organize staff members and workers to participate in enterprise management; develop the function of the work organ of the congress or general membership meeting of staff members and workers. Do everyday work well.
4. To organize staff members and workers to launch socialist labor emulation drives. Launch mass activities in making rationalization proposals and technical innovations and revolution; organize technical coordination; sum up and disseminate advanced experiences. Help the administration commend advanced workers and confer awards on model workers. Raise wages for labor and improve labor protection work.
5. To do well the work concerning the masses' livelihood; protect the welfare of staff members and workers. Do labor insurance work well. Run well mutual-aid savings societies; launch mass mutual aid activities. Do well the work of women workers and workers' dependents. Do well in culture and physical culture. Organize well spare-time literary and arts and physical culture activities. Help the administration run mass welfare undertakings well; do housing work well; organize workers' dependents to engage in agricultural and sideline production and catering services.
6. To improve democratic life; strengthen group work. Nurture and train trade union activists; recruit new trade union members.

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Article 18: Trade trade union grassroots committee establishes committees at workshops or in offices and exercises leadership over trade union work at workshops or in offices. Workshop (office) committees are elected at general membership meetings or the workshops (offices).

Trade union grassroots committees and workshop (office) committees establish various work committees in accordance with needs and establish trade union groups in production shifts and teams in accordance with the administration.

Chapter V: Funds

Article 19: The sources of trade union funds:

1. Membership fees paid monthly by each member at the rate of 0.5 percent of his wages.
2. Incomes from various cultural and physical culture undertakings run by the trade union.
3. Funds appropriated monthly by the administration in accordance with the stipulations of the trade union law at the rate of 2 percent of the total amount of the wages of staff members and workers.
4. Subsidies from administrations of governments at all levels and enterprise and undertaking units.

Article 20: Trade union committees at all levels must make budgets and final accounting reports and periodically deliver reports on the situation in incomes and expenditures to members and the trade union committees at the next higher level.

The regulations governing the expenditure of the trade union funds, the budgeting and final accounting systems, and the system of accounting are separately stipulated by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Congress Resolution on Revised Constitution

OW221556Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 21 Oct 78 OW

[Resolution adopted on 21 October 1978 by the Ninth National Trade Union Congress on the revision of the constitution of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions]

[Text] The Ninth Chinese National Trade Union Congress unanimously agrees to the report on the revision of the constitution of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions made by Comrade Kang Yung-ho on behalf of the Eighth Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. The Congress approves the draft of the revised constitution of the Chinese trade union, which was put forward by the Eighth Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and which this congress has made additions to and modifications of. Effective from the day it is adopted, this constitution becomes the official constitution of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Resolution on Work Report

OW221602Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 21 Oct 78 OW

[Resolution adopted on 21 October 1978 by the Ninth National Trade Union Congress on the report of the work of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions]

[Text] The Ninth Chinese National Trade Union Congress unanimously agrees to the report entitled "The New Great Historic Mission of the Chinese Working Class" made by Comrade Ni Chih-fu on behalf of the Eighth Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

The congress calls on the workers and staff members throughout the country to get mobilized on an unprecedentedly large scale, to unite with the people of the whole country to quicken their pace and to fight heroically to carry out the general line and general task for the new period and to build our country into a powerful socialist state with modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology before the end of this century.

Chu Hsueh-fan Address

OW222002Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1547 GMT 21 Oct 78 OW

[Text of Chu Hsueh-fan's closing speech at the Ninth Chinese National Trade Union Congress on 21 October 1978]

[Text] Peking, 21 Oct--Delegates and comrades: With the kind attention and under the direct leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the Ninth Chinese National Trade Union Congress is drawing to a victorious close after successfully accomplishing its planned tasks through the concerted efforts of all delegates.

This congress is a great gathering aimed at eliminating chaos and restoring order and at carrying on the unfinished tasks and blazing the way to the future in the workers movement after smashing the "gang of four". We are greatly honored that our wise leader Chairman Hua, our esteemed and beloved Vice Chairmen Yeh, Teng, Li and Wang and many other leading party and state comrades personally came to the congress to extend greetings to us the day it opened and that Chairman Hua, Chairmen Yeh, Teng, Li and Wang and other leading comrades of the party Central Committee and the State Council during the congress cordially received all delegates. Thus we delegates deeply feel the boundless concern and earnest expectations of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee for our working class and trade union organizations. We were greatly educated and inspired by the important instructions Chairman Hua issued to us. What is particularly important, the inscriptions written by Chairman Hua and Chairman Yeh of the NPC Standing Committee and the speech made by Vice Chairman Teng on behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council especially applied the theses of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the workers movement to solve the problems in the workers movement in the new period and clearly pointed out the new great historic mission for our working class and the orientation for the development of the workers movement in our country.

All this is bound to have a tremendous, far-reaching influence on the development of the workers movement and trade union work in our country. The Chinese working class, with a glorious revolutionary tradition, will certainly live up to the earnest expectations of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. It has the aspirations, capabilities, confidence and determination to quicken its pace, stride bravely forward and make important contributions to building our country into a modern, powerful socialist state before the end of this century.

Our trade unions will certainly be able to resolutely implement the party Central Committee's instructions, to actively assist the authorities in enterprises in smoothly bringing about important changes in technology, system and organization and to mobilize and organize workers and staff members to quickly raise their technical level and to play an active part in enterprise management. Moreover, we will certainly work hard to protect the workers' welfare on the basis of a developed economy and increased labor productivity and to build our trade unions into workers' homes which they trust.

During this congress, we heard a report by Vice Premier Yu Chiu-li on the current economic situation and a written report by Vice Premier Fang I on science and technology was relayed. These two reports have enabled us to understand the whole situation in industrial production and in science and technology, to widen our field of vision, to strengthen our sense of responsibility and to increase our confidence in speeding up the four modernizations. In our work, we must implement the requirements set forth by Vice-Premiers Yu Chiu-li and Fang I.

This congress discussed and adopted the work report by Comrade Ni Chih-fu, the report by Comrade Kang Yung-ho on the revision of the constitution of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the draft of the revised constitution of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. In addition, we also exchanged experiences in trade union work.

These reports and speeches on experiences in trade union work all conscientiously summed up the trade unions' historical experiences since the Eighth National CCP Congress and penetratingly exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in interfering with and sabotaging the workers movement. Thus, as far as trade union work is concerned, things have been further straightened out with regard to questions of right and wrong in political line, theory and ideology and the basic principles and tasks for the trade unions in the new period have been pointed out more clearly. These are the important achievements we have made during the congress.

In addition, this congress also elected the new leading body of the Chinese trade unions --the Ninth Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. This shows the unprecedented unity among our country's workers. We believe that the Ninth Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, under the leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, will certainly hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, forge close ties with the masses, revive and carry forward the fine tradition of the Chinese workers movement, accurately implement this congress' resolutions and units and lead the workers throughout the country in advancing bravely.

This congress has received vigorous support from all circles of people. During the opening session, representatives of the Tachai production brigade, the PIA, the All-China Women's Federation, the Preparatory Committee of the 10th National CYL Congress and the National Science and Technology Association extended warm greetings to the congress. Representatives of the Young Pioneers in Peking today came to the congress to present us with flowers and to read a congratulatory message to the congress. These greetings represent the encouragement and expectations of the people throughout the country for us workers and show the close unity among the workers, peasants and soldiers and among various fraternal organizations. While preparations were being made for the congress and during its proceedings, we have received great assistance from the party Central Committee, many departments of the State Council and the party committees of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Here we would like to thank them from the bottom of our hearts.

Worker-delegates of Taiwan origin organized a delegation to attend this congress for the first time. This is unprecedented in all previous national trade unions congresses. Since the Chiang gang is still entrenched in Taiwan, the workers there are still being oppressed and exploited and are living in an abyss of suffering. At this great gathering where representatives of our country's working class have joyously gotten together, we particularly think of our worker brothers and sisters in Taiwan. To liberate Taiwan and reunify the motherland are the common aspirations and sacred duty of the people of all nationalities throughout the country, including the 16 million compatriots in Taiwan. In speeding up the four modernizations, our socialist motherland is also creating important conditions for the liberation of Taiwan. The behest of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou to liberate Taiwan and reunify the motherland will certainly be carried under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua.

Now the orientation of the workers movement in our country has been pointed out more clearly, the question of right and wrong on the line for the workers movement has been clarified and the basic principles and tasks for trade union work have been defined.

The tasks now facing us are to conscientiously implement the work report and the constitution of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions adopted by this congress and to promptly turn the militant call of the party Central Committee into the conscious action of the broad masses of workers. In this struggle, each and every delegate attending this congress shoulders glorious, yet arduous tasks. Let us compete with one another in implementing the congress' resolutions and the constitution of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions in an exemplary way!

In the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four," the broad masses of workers and staff members on the industrial and communications, capital construction, agricultural and forestry, financial and trade, cultural and educational, and scientific and technological fronts throughout the country should further eliminate the pernicious influence and effects on the workers movement. They should deepen the socialist labor emulation campaign, vigorously make technical innovations and technical revolution and strive to fulfill or overfulfill the state plan in order to greet the national congress of model workers, that the party Central Committee and the State Council have decided to hold next year, with rich fruits.

In accordance with Chairman Hua's instruction on doing a good job in consolidating and building the trade unions well, we must emancipate our minds, go among the masses, delve into reality and proceed from reality in doing everything. We must not engage in empty talk or tell lies. We must work hard to carry out practical tasks and serve the workers wholeheartedly. We must work in a down-to-earth way in order to make achievements, raise trade union work to a new level and make new contributions to quickly achieving the great goal of the four socialist modernizations.

I now declare the congress successfully closed.

Wang Tung-hsing Attends Closing

OW211342Y Peking NCNA in English 1329 GMT 21 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Oct (HSINHUA)--China's Ninth National Trade Union Congress closed here in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

A new leading body of the national trade union organization--the Ninth Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions--was elected. It is composed of 278 members and alternate members, among whom there is a much greater number of workers and cadres from the grassroot trade unions than in the previous congress.

Wang Tung-hsing, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and a number of other party and state leaders attended the closing ceremony.

Kang Yung-ho, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, presided over the closing ceremony.

Chu Hsueh-fan, also vice-chairman of the federation, gave the closing address. He said: "The Chinese working class with its glorious revolutionary tradition was determined to contribute more to turning China into a modern, powerful socialist country.

"Chinese trade unions will surely be able to implement firmly the instructions of the party Central Committee, help zealously the administration to introduce important technological, institutional and organizational reforms, mobilize workers and staff members, help them to raise rapidly their technical level and take an active part in enterprise management and strive to guarantee the workers' well-being on the basis of developing economy and increasing labour productivity and in a down-to-earth way turn the trade union into something worthy of workers' trust."

Seventy-three-year-old Chu Hsueh-fan once headed the China Labour Federation--a trade union organization in areas under the Kuomintang rule before liberation. In 1948 this federation offered to become a member of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. Ever since he has been vice-chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

In his closing address Chu Hsueh-fan commented that he missed worker-brothers in Taiwan who were oppressed and exploited. He said: "The accelerating of the four modernizations will also provide most important conditions for the liberation of Taiwan."

Amidst the beating of drums and blowing of trumpets by the Young Pioneers, nearly 700 children with red scarves and waving bouquets entered the meeting hall. A boy and a girl mounted the rostrum to recite a poem entitled "To Chinese Working Class of the New Period". Then 23 children went up the rostrum to present flowers.

The closing ceremony ended with the playing of the Internationale.

More than 90 delegates spoke or made written statements to the congress. They recounted their struggles against the gang of four and their reflections on them. They exchanged experience on trade union work and talked about the goals and measures to speed up socialist modernizations.

The congress received greetings from a number of trade union and friendship organizations as well as from friends in foreign countries.

More on Congress Closing

OW220636Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 21 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Chinese Ninth National Trade Union Congress successfully closed on the afternoon of 21 October after 11 days in session. The congress put forward the great historic mission of the working class for the new period, laid down the basic principle of trade union work in the new period and called on staff members and workers throughout the country to mobilize vigorously and unite with people of the whole country to strive to build China into a modern, powerful socialist country before the end of this century.

Present at the closing ceremony today were Wang Tung-hsing, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee; and Yu Chiu-li, Ni Chih-fu, Chen Mu-hua, Wang Chen, Ku Mu and Kang Shih-en; and other party and state leaders. Comrade Kang Yung-ho presided over the closing ceremony.

On the morning of 21 October, the congress adopted the resolution on the work report entitled "The New Great Historic Mission of the Chinese Working Class," delivered by Comrade Ni Chih-fu to the congress, and the resolution on the revision of the constitution of the Chinese trade union. The congress also elected the Ninth Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. Comrade Ni Chih-fu and 192 others were elected members and 85 others were elected alternate members.

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PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

During the congress, 41 representatives spoke at plenary sessions, and 56 representatives made speeches in written form. The congress greatly educated and inspired all representatives. The representatives were determined to bring the guidelines of the congress back to their respective fighting posts.

New Leadership Elected

OW230902Y Peking NCNA in English 0821 GMT 23 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Oct (HSINHUA)--The Ninth Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions held its first meeting yesterday to elect new leaders.

Ni Chih-fu, a former bench worker, was elected president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. At 46, he is a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Those elected vice-presidents of the federation were Chu Hsueh-fan, Ma Chun-ku, Kang Yung-ho, Huang Min-wei, Chen Yu, Sung Kan-fu, Wang Chung-lun, Han Jung-hua, Liu Yu-o (F.) and Chang Jui-ying (F.).

Among the ten vice-presidents, five are of worker's origin and the rest are veteran trade union workers or old cadres.

The standing Committee of the Ninth Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions held a meeting on October 23 which decided the composition of the secretariat including Ma Chun-ku and other ten members.

Delegates Attend Evening Party

OW221610Y Peking NCNA in English 1553 GMT 22 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking 22 Oct (HSINHUA)--Delegates to the Ninth National Trade Union Congress today attended an evening party arranged by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the Peking Trade Union Council.

The 10,000-seat Peking Indoor Workers' Stadium was packed with, in addition to the delegates, other Peking workers, office workers, and representatives of the Communist Youth League and the Women's Federation.

More than 500 amateur worker-singers and dancers as well as professional cultural troupes presented a programme of songs, dances and ballads. It highlighted the high spirits of the Chinese workers as the main force to modernize China.

"March of the Chinese Workers" presented by an amateur singing group of 100 members was one of the six songs chosen from among 1,700 songs commissioned for the trade union congress.

The party concluded with a song and dance performed by 13 amateur workers' cultural groups. The item was a splendid display of red flags, torches, the dragon dance and the lion dance. Amidst instrumental music and the beating of drums and gongs, actors representing workers of all trades rushed to the centre of the stadium from all corners, waving red flags, lanterns and bouquets to pay tribute to the delegates.

22 October PEOPLE'S DAILY Editorial

OW222142Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1822 GMT 21 Oct 78 OW .

[Text of 22 October PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial: "The Great New Beginning of the Chinese Workers Movement--Greeting the Victorious Conclusion of the Ninth National Trade Union Congress"]

[Text] Peking, 21 Oct--Amid the clarion call for the new Long March, the Chinese trade unions have held their Ninth National Congress.

The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua is very concerned about the Chinese workers movement. Vice Chairman Teng delivered a congratulatory speech to the congress on behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council. The congress, summing up the experiences and lessons learned in the 21 years since the Eighth National Trade Union Congress, formally negated the fallacy concocted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" that "a sinister line dominated the workers movement" and clearly affirmed the dominant position of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the workers movement and trade union work since the day of China's founding. The congress decided that the historic mission of the Chinese working class and that the principles and tasks for trade union work during the new period were a profound education and inspiration for the delegates. The trade union workers have emancipated their minds, raised their sense of honor, responsibility and urgency, and seen the coming of spring for the Chinese workers movement.

The working class is China's leading class and the main force in her socialist revolution and construction. By wholeheartedly relying on the working class, we have won great victories in socialist revolution and construction since our country's founding. China has now entered a new period of development and has set the goal of building itself into a powerful, socialist state with modern agriculture, modern industry, modern national defense and modern science and technology before the end of this century. To fulfill this lofty, arduous task is a great historic mission for the people of the whole country and, first of all, for the working class of our country. To shoulder the new mission for the new period and carry out the new Long March--this is the great new beginning of the Chinese workers movement.

To fulfill the general task for the new period is a great revolution. We must continue to wholeheartedly rely on the working class and give play to its leading role. We will not only change our country's backward economy and technology as soon as possible and raise the productive forces by a large margin, but will of necessity improve the relations of production, the superstructure and the ways of management of industry, agriculture and enterprises in many respects. At present, some of our enterprises have not fully developed democracy. Their workers have too few democratic rights and rarely have any say about the matters in their own enterprises. In these enterprises it is still what the leading cadres say that counts and things are still done according to "the desires of the higher-ups." This situation must be changed because it seriously dampens the workers' socialist enthusiasm and hinders the development of production.

Under the socialist system, the right to management is the workers' most fundamental right. This is stipulated in no uncertain terms in the new constitution. The principle laid down by Chairman Mao long ago that calls for "cadre participation in productive labor and worker participation in management, reform of irrational and outdated rules and regulations, and close cooperation among cadres, workers and technicians" stresses reliance on the workers in managing enterprises. The system of forming a staff and workers congress under the leadership of the party committee is a fine way to attract the participation of the workers and staff in management and develop democracy in the enterprise so they can exercise supervision over the cadres.

It should be established and upheld. The workers are rich in practical experiences and they are the ones who are most concerned about and familiar with their enterprise and have the best understanding of the cadres. All important matters of an enterprise, including the production plan, production management, personnel management, financial expenditure, welfare and labor protection, cannot be handled well without modestly listening to the opinions of the masses and conducting democratic consultations.

Workshop directors, section chiefs and group heads must be elected democratically in order to really select those who are good in thinking and work style, have drive and ability, are full of vigor and enjoy the masses' trust. The staff and workers congress and the staff and workers general meeting have the right to make suggestions to higher-ups for the punishment or removal of any leaders or managerial personnel who have been found derelict in their duties or who have violated law and discipline. This will make the leading cadres of an enterprise constantly aware of the fact that it is the working class which gives them their power and that they should do their best to have the enterprise managed well. This is very necessary in order to prevent bureaucracy and revisionism and insure that the enterprise adheres to the socialist orientation. When the workers dare to speak up and are happy to do so and actively take part in the management of the enterprise and when the leading cadres of the enterprise are good in the style of thinking and work style, we will then have the guarantee for carrying out important transformations in technology, system and organization and we will be able to run the socialist enterprise well.

If we are to wholeheartedly rely on the working class in running a socialist enterprise well, we must not forget the trade union, the mass organization of the working class. The trade union is the working organ of the staff and workers congress and staff and workers general meeting and a link so the party can come into contact with the workers. Leading comrades of party committees of the enterprises at all levels must attach importance to bringing the role of this mass organization of the workers into play. Many party committees have done well in this regard, and their experiences should be summed up and popularized. However, some leading comrades still entertain the wrong notion that the trade union is not essential. In their view, the trade union is but a "third category section office," and thus the trade union responsible persons cannot attend the meetings of the enterprise leaders, cannot read the documents they should read and do not understand the intentions of the party committee and the administration leadership. These leading comrades have not put the trade union in its rightful place, much less brought its role into play. Some trade unions are not organizationally sound because personnel management is not proper and the trade union cadres are frequently transferred to other jobs. This seriously affects the development of trade union work.

Party committees at all levels should prefect the trade union organizations in the course of the struggle to deepen the exposure and criticism of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." In order to strengthen the party's leadership over trade union work and have this work carried out effectively, the No 1 leader of a trade union organization should be a leading member of the party committee at the same level. The party committee should strengthen its leadership over the trade union, include trade union work on its agenda and make timely efforts to guide and check trade union work. At the same time, it should respect the rights of the trade union. The trade union should be given a free hand to do the things that are within the scope of its function and the party committee and the administration leadership should not try to take these matters into their own hands. When the trade union is full of vigor and vitality in its work and has prestige among the masses, it will be more useful in developing the party's work.

Trade union comrades at all levels should have a high sense of responsibility for the cause of the revolution and carry out trade union work with a completely new mental outlook.

Trade union leaders must keep firmly in mind the unity between the responsibility to the party and the responsibility to the masses, do away with the wrong idea that "it does not matter if the masses are offended, but it does if the party committee is," dare to speak in behalf of the workers and lead the workers in a selfless spirit to fight all manifestations of bureaucracy, subjectivism and violations of law and discipline. When the trade union can do this, it will then be an organization with vigor and vitality. Being a brigade and a link between the party and the masses, a trade union must maintain close contacts with the masses and pay attention to the workers' material interests. It should do a good job in organizing socialist emulation drives in which spiritual encouragement should be combined with material encouragement, with the former as the main form of encouragement and the latter as the supplement. Where possible, the trade union should strive, in cooperation with the departments concerned, to improve the labor, housing and food sanitary conditions for the workers and actively promote various mutual help activities among the workers.

Trade unions are an assistant to the party. They should make efforts to implement the party's line, principles and policies, arrange their own activities in line with the party's political tasks, and strengthen ideological and political work among the workers. In these past years, as a result of the sabotage and corrosive influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," anarchism, bourgeois factionalism, feudal clannish ideas and vagabond practices have to some extent spread among the workers' ranks. The trade unions should act under the leadership of the party committees to arouse the masses to completely eradicate such poisonous influences in connection with the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and thus educate those who are so afflicted to become good workers. The trade unions should educate the workers to understand that, under the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat, their interests and the interests of the administration leadership are identical and not opposed to each other. To develop democracy does not mean to do away with centralism, because modern, large-scale production cannot be carried out well without a unified command, close-knit organization and rigid discipline. It is necessary for the workers to consciously uphold the practice of highly centralized administrative leadership by their enterprise, uphold the high authority of the production command system and carry out production in an orderly way. The trade unions should regard educating the workers in the need to delve into science and technology and mastering as soon as possible the country's advanced science and technology as a prominent task.

Chairman Hua has called for greatly raising the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation. The working class should act as a model in this endeavor. The trade unions should educate the workers in the need to work hard, be selfless, strictly observe discipline, obey transfer orders, love their factories as they do their own families and make still greater contributions to the realization of the four modernizations.

The congress has now victoriously closed. More arduous struggle still lies ahead for us to really implement the guidelines of the congress and develop trade union work. Party committees at all levels must attach great importance to the dissemination and implementation of the guidelines of the congress and enthusiastically support the trade unions in their work. Attention should be directed to summing up and popularizing the good experiences and methods in doing trade union work in order to raise trade union work to a new level and fulfill the glorious mission entrusted the working class by history.

TIENANMEN HEROES ATTEND 10TH CYL CONGRESS

OW221243Y Peking NCHA in English 1101 GMT 22 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Oct (HSINHUA)--Many young heroes who attacked the gang of four in Tienanmen Square in April, 1976 while honouring the memory of Premier Chou, are now attending the Tenth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Youth League in Peking.

Among them are young workers Ho Yen-kuang and Han Chih-hsiung and a former Tsinghua University student Chou Wei-min. These young heroes' spirit of sacrifice in defence of truth was praised by the congress. Han Ying, chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the congress, in his report, speaks of such a spirit as "the best of our time".

After Premier Chou En-lai passed away in January 1976, the gang of four quickened their pace to usurp party and state power. They suppressed mourning for the premier by the masses and viciously attacked both the late premier and Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping. The gang's perverted moves evoked great indignation from the people of the whole country.

In April, 1976, around Chingming festival, the time the Chinese people traditionally visit the tombs of their dear ones, tens of thousands of people presented wreaths and baskets of flowers and posted up written memorial speeches or poems or else recited them at Tienanmen Square. The square which has the people's heroes' monument at the center, stretches south to the pine tree garden and north to Tienanmen Gate, and was at that time packed with wreaths and tearful mourners who recited poems eulogizing the premier and denouncing the gang of four. Many vowed to fight the gang till the very end.

Ho Yen-kuang, Youth League secretary and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee at a chemical fibre plant, was one of the mourners. Recognizing the much-hated methods of the gang he was determined to fight them with all his might. He exposed the evils perpetrated by the gang at various meetings and refused to "criticize Teng Hsiao-ping". He said: "I myself don't want to be fooled and neither do I want to fool others."

On April 1, he led 80 workers from his plant on a march to Tienanmen Square. Delivering a memorial speech while laying a wreath, he denounced the gang of four as a bourgeois group within the party who were disguised as Marxists. However, he said, they were seen through by the people who were tempered in the Cultural Revolution and would certainly meet an ignominious end.

Ho Yen-kuang led the people to take an oath that in commemorating Premier Chou they would be daring in struggle and would fight to the very end against Khrushchev and Lin Biao.

After a few days, he wrote a poster laying bare the gang's crimes and together with few other comrades posted it in Tienanmen Square. For these actions Ho Yen-kuang was ruthlessly persecuted by the gang.

Prison life could not weaken the young worker's determination to fight for truth. He wrote a 7,000 word diary and 15 revolutionary poems in prison denouncing the gang of four.

He was rehabilitated last August. The 25 year-old young worker is now vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Peking watch case factory.

Another young worker in the Peking Municipal Housing Company Han Chih-hsiung posted his prose and poems in Tienanmen Square. In one poem, this 20 year old described the gang as "crows who donned peacocks' feathers" and as "perfumed flies."

"The people will pull off the peacock's feathers from the crows, strip them of their Marxist guise. They are sentenced by the people's angry roars like a handful of scum of the nation!"

When night fell, Han Chih-hsiung read out his poem by flashlight. His poem was cheered by his audience. On leaving Tienanmen, he was arrested by plainclothesmen.

When interrogated at the Public Security Bureau, he declared that he was referring to Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan when he said "crows". When asked why he attacked "leading comrades of the party Central Committee", he replied: "They are revisionists, not Marxists. I'm against their criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping. I support Teng Hsiao-ping. He is a veteran proletarian revolutionary. Chairman Mao said that he had a talent that was rare!"

Han Chih-hsiung wrote on the prison wall "I'm willing to shed blood and die in defence of Premier Chou!" He spent all his free time on political study and in helping another young prisoner with the study of mathematics. He was released after the smashing of the gang of four.

Another man arrested by the gang was 22 year-old Chou Wei-min, who was a student at the Electronics Department of the gang-controlled Tsinghua University. In defiance of the university's ban on mourning Premier Chou, Chou Wei-min and fellow students presented a big wreath at Tienanmen in January, 1976. On the evening of April 3, he and nine other students placed a single white flower at the people's heroes monument with a little slip of paper on which they wrote: "In this ocean of flowers that express the feelings of millions, our little flower looks shabby. But, even such a little flower they would not let us take out of our university campus; even such a simple white flower is forbidden us! All we can do is walk out of the university and make this flower with a piece of ordinary white paper. This single flower is imbued with all our love, all our hatred, and with our mourning and our indignation!"

The gang's followers in Tsinghua took fright and called a meeting that same night denouncing the students' move as "one of the major counter-revolutionary incidents in Tienanmen Square in the last few days". The white flower disappeared in the night. However, the next day somebody placed another big white flower on the same spot and had copied the same words on to a slip of paper attached to the flower.

Chou Wei-min said at the Youth League congress: "In the wave of human fury against the gang of four in Tienanmen Square, we were only a bubble. It is the people's spirit that is immortal."

COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE DELEGATES PLANT TREES IN PEKING

OW211316Y Peking NINA in English 1300 GMT 21 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Oct (HSINHUA)--The 2,000 delegates to the Tenth National Congress of the Communist Youth League planted trees this morning along a 1.5 kilometre road west of Chungnanhai in the city centre.

The red flags of the Youth League flew along the road to mark the occasion. The young delegates worked cheerfully and with vigour.

"Today is of special significance," said Hung Hai, 23, a Taiwan-born student at the Shanghai University of Science and Technology. "We have come to Peking on behalf of the youth in Taiwan. They will be very happy when they know that we came here and planted trees."

Together with another two Taiwan-born compatriots--Ko Lien-mei of Kaoshan nationality from Fukien and Wang Hua-yu working in Huaijou County on the outskirts of Peking--he planted a locust tree. Nine delegates of seven nationalities, Han, Tibet, Tai, Yi, Pumi, Tulung and Penglung, from Yunnan Province together planted two locust trees. Yenshuai, deputy secretary of the Youth League Committee of the Hsishuang Panna Autonomous Prefecture of Tai nationality, said that he and his colleagues, would on their returning from the congress, do a still better job of organizing Youth League members and other youth to protect and expand the forests of tropical trees in the prefecture so as to make greater contributions to the motherland.

Among the delegates planting trees today were Han Ying, Wang Chao-hua and Hu Chi-li, leading members of the central Youth League organization. Wang Chao-hua recalled "twenty years ago Chairman Mao issued the great call 'cover the country with trees' and our Youth League members were the first to respond. Youth League organizations also sponsored campaigns to plant trees in northwest China's Shensi Province and Kiangsi Province in south China. In planting trees today, we delegates are carrying forward the glorious tradition and doing our share in making the motherland more beautiful," he said.

CORRECTIONS TO NAMELIST OF CYL CONGRESS PRESIDIUM

The following corrections should be made to the item appearing under the overall headline "Further reportage on National CYL Congress" published in the National Affairs section of the 18 October DAILY REPORT:

Page E 6, item under subhead "Namelist of Congress Presidium," first paragraph, fifth line.... [3769 0686 2837] (female), Wang Chun-tao....

Same paragraph, 11th line ...[4258 3768 3791] (female), Yeh Hui-ying...

Same paragraph, 14th line ... [2613 7311 1166] (female), Pi Ssu-yun, [3968 1835 0061]...

Same paragraph, 21st line ... [1327 3219 5030], Pi Wen-ming [7028 2429 2494]...

Same paragraph, 26th line ... [2621 2182 1342], Li Hai-tung [2621 3189 2639]....

CORRECTIONS TO MI CHIH-FU REPORT TO TRADE UNION CONGRESS

The following corrections should be made to the item appearing under the headline "Mi Chih-fu Delivers Work Report to Trade Union Congress" published in the National Affairs section of the 18 October DAILY REPORT:

Page E 10, fourth paragraph, sixth line ...Mai-mai-ti-i-ming, I-pu-la-yin-mu, Chou A-ching...

Page E 11, fifth paragraph, 10th line ...victory of the social revolution...

Page E 14, sixth paragraph, second line ...or encouraged by Lin Piao and the "gang of four"...

Page E 15, insert at end of last paragraph: These anti-Marxist fallacies must be thoroughly criticized.

BRIEFS

MIDDLE SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIP CONTESTS--Peking, 17 Oct--China will hold a national mathematics contest next year for middle school students. Physics and chemistry contests for middle school students will be sponsored by some provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. The Ministry of Education recently issued a circular describing these contests which will be sponsored jointly by the ministry, the scientific and Technical Association of China and the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League during May and June next year. Math contests for middle school students were held in Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin municipalities and Shensi, Szechwan, Kwangtung, Liaoning and Anhwei provinces in early May this year. [Peking NCNA in English 0720 GMT 17 Oct 78 OW]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
EAST REGION

G 1

KIANGSU'S HSU CHIA-TUN PROMOTES INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

Chemical Plant Opening

OW210639Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 18 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Nanking Gihsiashan chemical fertilizer plant, a large modern plant in Kiangsu, successfully went into production on 9 October after 4 years' arduous efforts. Chemical fertilizer falls in flakes from towers over 60 meters high and is transferred by conveyor belts for packing and shipment elsewhere.

On 11 October the plant held a meeting to mark the start of production. Responsible persons of the provincial and municipal party committees, responsible persons of the provincial and municipal departments concerned and nearly 2,000 representatives of fraternal units and plant staff and workers attended the meeting. The Ministry of Chemical Industry of the State Council also dispatched a representative to attend. Comrade Hsu Chia-tun spoke at the meeting.

This is one of the 13 large chemical fertilizer plants imported into our country with the personal approval of the great leader Chairman Mao and the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou before their deaths and with the great attention of the wise leader Chairman Hua. Its designed annual output is 300,000 tons of synthetic ammonia, which can be processed into 520,000 tons of urea and is equivalent to 1.14 million tons of standard chemical fertilizer, which constitutes one-third of Kiangsu's present total chemical fertilizer output. In a normal year, this amount of chemical fertilizer can increase grain output by 6 billion catties.

Product Quality Meeting

OW210640Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 19 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee recently held a telephone meeting to mobilize staff and workers on the industrial and communications and capital construction fronts to continue improving product quality, pushing forward the eight economic and technical quotas with quality improvement as the central task and to guarantee the overall fulfillment of the 1978 state plan.

Comrade Hsu Chia-tun spoke at the meeting. Comrade Wang Ping-shih spoke on overall arrangements for work to be done in the fourth quarter. Comrades (Tien Lan-tien) and (Chou I-feng) respectively delivered speeches on making inventories of warehouses to tap potential strength and on the fourth quarter's capital construction work.

Comrade Hsu Chia-tun said: To achieve greater and better results in the fourth quarter not only concerns the development of industry itself, but also determines whether or not we can support agriculture better, meet the demands of the market, increase accumulation and support construction in all fields.

Comrade Hsu Chia-tun pointed out: We must work hard in the fourth quarter with quality improvement as our central task. We must use minimal raw and other materials to produce the best products. We must continue to grasp the question of quality for many years.

Taking part in the telephone meeting were responsible comrades of all prefectures, municipalities and counties in charge of industry and communications and responsible comrades of departments concerned under the provincial party and revolutionary committees.

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Industrial Arts Meeting

OW210641Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Kiangsu provincial industrial art departments held a meeting on learning from Taching. The meeting, held in Nanking 7-12 October, put forward this task and demand: Emancipating one's minds and developing Kiangsu's industrial art products at high speed while promoting fine quality and a high level. The meeting also announced the positions and titles of a number of technical personnel and commended a number of advanced collectives and workers.

Hsu Chia-tun, first secretary of the provincial party committee, and Wang Ping-shih and (Ting Hsin), Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee, were present. Comrade Hsu Chia-tun spoke at the meeting. After analyzing the present excellent situation at home and in our province, he pointed out: The development of industrial arts in our province does not conform to the situation in speeding up realization of the four modernizations. He said: We must greatly promote the development of our industrial arts. In order to develop industrial art production at high speed, we must try to improve the superstructure and production relations. Many questions still exist in this regard. For example, there are too many administrative strata, and our labor efficiency is poor.

Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the provincial economic commission and bureaus concerned under the provincial authorities, responsible comrades of the light industrial bureaus and foreign trade bureaus of all prefectures, municipalities and major counties and 530 representatives of workers, cadres, innovators and designers from the industrial art and foreign trade fronts throughout the province.

SHANTUNG'S PAI JU-PING ADDRESS ON FOUR MODERNIZATIONS

SK201124Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Oct 78 SK

[TACHUNG DAILY 18 October "Excerpts" of speech by Shantung First Secretary Pai Ju-ping at the opening ceremony of the cadre study class of the party school of the Shantung provincial party committee on 16 October: "Adhere to the Marxist Theory of Knowledge, Further Emancipate Our Minds and Quicken the Tempo of the Four Modernizations"]

[Excerpts] Comrades: This term of the cadres' study class of the provincial party committee party school has begun. Those who attend this class term are cadres at or above the level of county party committee secretary or deputy secretary.

At present, work is pressing in every field. The provincial party committee gathered all of you and arranged special time for you to study so that you might raise your level of understanding of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, emancipate your minds, keep pace with the development of the situation, meet the necessity of the great revolution of realizing the four socialist modernizations and do our various work in a quicker and better way.

Recently, wise leader Chairman Hua's toast at the reception in commemoration of the 29th national day, relevant documents approved by the central authorities and the editorials on national day carried in PEOPLE'S DAILY and RED FLAG, held high Chairman Mao's great banner, made an incisive analysis of the current excellent international and domestic situations, comprehensively and profoundly summed up our country's experiences in socialist revolution and construction and explicitly set forth fighting tasks for speeding up the realization of the four modernizations.

To implement the directives of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the provincial party committee has issued a directive. An upsurge in studying, propagating and implementing the directive is swelling in various localities throughout the province.

This term of the study class should, first of all, devote a period of time to studying sincerely and raising our understanding of the series of important directives and documents recently issued by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee so as to understand clearly the situation and our tasks. Efforts should be made to combine closely the study of these directives and documents with the study of the basic Marxist theories, and to use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to arm our minds so as to truly unify our thinking and actions on the basis of the important directives of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee.

It is necessary to bring about a big improvement, a big change and a big leap in our ideology, work style and work so as to meet the requirement of speeding up the four modernizations and accomplishing the general task for the new period. I will now elaborate on the following three questions:

1. It is necessary to thoroughly understand the important significance of the great revolution to realize the four socialist modernizations. Since the downfall of the gang of four, our state has entered into a new period of development. In the past 2 years, we have won great victories on the political, economic and ideological fronts. The situation is developing quickly and well. We have won decisive victories in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. The serious situation of heavy damage on various fronts created by the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four has already been fundamentally changed.

Now, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have definitely set forth a directive on stepping up the tempo of realizing the four modernizations. The question facing us is no longer whether we should fulfill the realization of the four modernizations before the end of this century, but how to realize this necessary task more rapidly and to modernize to a greater degree than what was envisioned in our original idea. Realizing the four modernizations is a great revolution under the conditions of the proletarian dictatorship.

Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee are now leading us in carrying out a new Long March to build a powerful and modern socialist country. This revolution is no less than--in fact outstrips in some aspects--any revolution led by our party in the past, when viewed in terms of its large scale, its extensive, drastic and profound changes, its hard and pressing tasks and its far-reaching significance.

Presently, all party organizations and vast numbers of cadres and masses throughout the province are ardently studying and discussing this great revolution. This study and discussion are extremely important for us in emancipating our minds, raising our understanding and quickening the tempo of modernization. We should be profoundly aware of the important and far-reaching significance of this great revolution, which will fundamentally improve the backwardness of our country's economy and technology and further consolidate the dictatorship of proletariat. This revolution will improve our country's current backward productive forces by a large margin.

Revolution means the emancipation and development of productive forces.

Since the founding of the PRC, our country has greatly developed social productive forces, initially establishing an independent and relatively complete national economic system that brought about an unexpected, historical leap forward. Our country, in 29 years, traversed a road which had taken numerous capitalist countries a half a century. However, the current level of both industrial and agricultural production is still very low. The 800 million population in rural areas still chiefly do manual labor. The degree of both automation and specialization in our industry is very low. In terms of average per capita income and labor productivity, our country is still one of the poor and backward countries of the world. If the four modernizations are fulfilled, we shall be able to bring about a change in this situation and greatly raise production and the technology level of agriculture, industry, communications, transportation and other trades and professions. We shall be able to establish a number of industrial and agricultural production bases which are relatively stronger and which have a more advanced technical standard, creating a big leap forward in our country's social productive forces.

With the acceleration of the realization of the four modernizations and the great development of productive forces, a transformation will surely take place in the various fields of production relations and superstructure. In order to quicken the development of the economy, we should carry out major transformation not only in technology but also in system and organization. This revolution will further change the management of industrial and agricultural enterprises and will also change the way in which the state administers these enterprises.

Modernized economic enterprises should be managed by modernized administrative methods. Though we have accumulated a lot of good experiences, the level of current economic management, on the whole, is very low. We should honestly acknowledge the fact that we have quite a number of problems in this field. In accelerating the realization of the four modernizations, the economic management system and leading method should be greatly reformed. We should eliminate the phenomena of decentralization and anarchy in economic administration, and correct such bad habits as doing things only according to the will of the superiors and managing the economy simply according to administrative methods and administrative measures.

This revolution will further improve the people's way of acting and thinking. With the great development of social productive forces and further improvement of socialist production relations and superstructure, the thinking and habits of the broad masses of people and relations among them will be profoundly changed.

In short, this great revolution will surely bring about an important reform and profound change in the economic, political, ideological, cultural and other spheres and fields. Our country's social productive forces will develop by leaps and bounds, the proletarian dictatorship will be further consolidated, the national defense capability will be greatly strengthened and the level of the people's material well-being and cultural lives will be raised by a relatively large margin. Our country will bring about a thorough change in the state of poverty and backwardness. We must have a full understanding and estimation of the important significance and far-reaching influence of this revolution.

All party organizations and the vast numbers of cadres and masses throughout the province should closely follow the strategic plan of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, get mobilized with unprecedented vigor, consciously take part in this great revolution and strive to fulfill the sacred duty given us by history.

2. To speed up modernization, it is imperative to emancipate the people's minds.

Realizing the four modernizations is the unfulfilled wish of great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and esteemed and beloved Premier Chou. It is a big issue with which all people both inside and outside the party, at both higher and lower levels and both old and young are concerned. Because of the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four, we have lost many years. The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed the gang of four, set forth a clear orientation and formulated correct lines, principles and policies for us to realize the four modernizations, and found the way to achieve greater, faster, better and more economic results in realizing the four modernizations.

At present, both national and international conditions are very favorable for us. It is entirely possible to speed up the realization of the four modernizations. The overthrow of the gang of four eliminated the biggest obstacles on our road of advance. We have the correct leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the superior socialist system and the all-round strong aspiration of the people throughout the country to change the backward outlook. We have vast territory, rich resources and a large population. We have rich natural resources, a considerable economic and technical base and both positive and negative experiences in building socialism.

As far as the situation of our province is concerned, during the 29 years since the founding of our country, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we have laid a definite foundation for developing industry and agriculture, prospecting and utilizing natural resources, raising technical forces, cultivating managerial personnel and expanding the scale of construction. Over the past 2 years, in accordance with the strategic arrangement of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, we have deeply exposed and criticized Lin Piao and the gang of four, ended turmoil and restored order. The revolutionary enthusiasm of the vast numbers of cadres and masses has been raised to an unprecedented extent. The national economy has developed more quickly. Bumper agricultural harvests have been successively wrested and industry has overcome the (difficulties) in raw materials, fuel, communications and transportation. As for financial revenue, a 25 percent increase has been made during the January-August period as compared to that of the corresponding period last year.

Judging from the current situation and conditions in various fields, speeding up the four modernizations is not only very necessary but also entirely possible. At present, the problem is our comrades, especially leading comrades at various levels, who lag behind ideologically. More over, they are petrified ideologically and unable to meet the requirements of the development of the situation.

In living up to Chairman Hua's call to further emancipate our minds, be bolder, devise more measures and quicken our step, it is most important to emancipate our minds. Only by emancipating our minds, can we be bolder and quicken our steps in advancing.

Using the directive of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee as the yardstick, where are our problems in meeting requirements to speed up modernization?

A. Over the past many years, since Lin Piao and the gang of four went in for the fake left and real right, pushed the counterrevolutionary revisionist line and widely popularized metaphysics and idealism, the people's minds have been confused and a number of comrades have lingering fears about many things. Lin Piao and the gang of four distorted, tampered with and fabricated Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, creating a host of confusion in regard to the relationship between theory and practice, politics and economics, revolution and production, productive forces and production relations, the economic base and the superstructure, democracy and dictatorship, democracy and centralism, and leaders and the masses; in regard to such questions as observing objective economic laws, carrying out the policy of to each according to his work, persisting in economic accounting, seeking economic results, increasing socialist profits, and the material interests of the laboring people. Wang Hsiao-yu, Lin Piao, the gang's agent in Shantung Province and the confidant of the gang of four actively pushed these fallacies and caused many serious effects in various fields. It is because of their influence that a number of leading comrades are afraid to touch any of the above mentioned questions. Some of these comrades dare not talk about high speed, centering on the production or putting politics in command of production and vocational work. They are afraid of being regarded as staging a come-back. Some comrades dare not grasp the class struggle in the realm of economics nor criticize the capitalist evil winds, noxious influence, and bourgeois factionalism.

B. The influence of the habits and forces developed in our long history of small-scale production fetters the minds, hands and feet of some comrades in many respects. It hinders us in boldly carrying out innovations and making giant strides forward in accordance with the requirements of modernized large-scale production. Some of our comrades are ill-informed and shortsighted, do not understand modernized large-scale production and cannot see the tremendous potential of advanced science and technology. In leading production, they always lack ambition, stick to familiar rules and follow old conventions and the beaten track. They do not want to make innovations and transformations nor try to advance forward.

Some comrades have a vested interest in self-sufficiency and engage in [words indistinct], trying to avoid asking help from others in anything. For example there are great ideological obstacles in carrying out specialized cooperation in industry in accordance with the requirements of modernized large-scale production. Some comrades are used to the self-indulgence of small-scale production, do not pay attention to planning, organizing and the scientific spirit in leading and directing production. They fail to grasp economic accounting and economic results. Thus, in many enterprises, management is in disorder, product quality is low, raw material consumption and production costs are high, production efficiency is low and losses and deficits are serious.

The habits and forces of the small-scale production and ideological influence are obstacles in speeding up the realization of the four modernizations. We should boost and advocate the proletarian spirit of thoroughgoing revolution, wipe out the ideology of small-scale production, establish in a big way the ideology of socialist, modernized, large-scale production and widen our horizons so as to liberate ourselves from the prison of [words indistinct].

C. Some comrades do not have the concept of dividing one into two. They are conceited and self-satisfied, hold fast to established ideas and are blinded by their self-conceit.

Over the past few years, our Shantung Province has scored some achievements and received some plaudits. However, some of our comrades have been unable to correctly receive these plaudits. Thus blind satisfaction has prevailed.

D. Some comrades weaken the concept of the masses and policies. Their democratic work style is bad. They consider themselves always in the right, are subjective and arbitrary, go in for paternalism and are good at practicing "what I say goes." They do not uphold the leading method of "from the masses and to the masses," but sit high above the masses, divorcing themselves from reality and the masses. They show no concern for the wellbeing of the masses nor do they listen to their call. Some of them are even infected with the bad work style of coercion and commandism, have seriously violated law and discipline, beaten and scolded the masses, indiscriminately tagged labels on the people and punished them. They lord it over others, negate the law and discipline of the party and state, wilfully encroach on the democratic rights of the masses and exploit their position or power to attack and retaliate against others. Some people are dead because of this.

3. Uphold the idea that practice is the only criterion for verifying truth and revive and carry forward the fine tradition and work style of seeking truth from facts.

In order to live up to Chairman Hua's call on further emancipating our minds, being bolder, devising more measures and quickening our step and to carry out the great revolution of building a socialist, powerful and modernized country, the most basic work is to uphold the Marxist line of knowledge, seek truth from facts, proceed from reality, combine theory and practice and earnestly discuss and handle the new situation and new problems in the new period of development.

In cases involving the above mentioned erroneous ideologies, in addition to class origin the most important factor is that the matter of the theory of knowledge is not fully resolved. The line of knowledge is the theoretical basis of the political line. In order to correctly implement the line, principles and policies formulated by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee in an all-round way, emancipate our minds and quicken our steps of advance, we must uphold the viewpoint of giving first importance to practice and persist in the Marxist line of knowledge of "practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge."

In order to create chaos and seize power amid chaos, some persons in our province, such as Wang Hsiao-yu, actively pushed the reactionary rubbish of Lin Piao and the gang of four. Under the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four, many of our comrades even now have failed to distinguish between right and wrong in some major theoretical issues, such as whether they should regard Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as a guide to action or regard it as a dogma, whether they should persist in applying the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to guide their thinking and action or just copy it mechanically, and whether they should adhere to combining theory with practice and proceed from actual conditions in doing everything or just split theory from practice and proceed from their subjective desire in doing everything. These problems must be conscientiously clarified in the struggle to deeply expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four so as to fundamentally eliminate chaos and restore order.

What is meant by holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao? The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has set for us a glorious example.

Chairman Hua pointed out in his political report at the 11th party congress that we must strive to study the works by Marx and Lenin and Mao Tsetung's works and completely and correctly understand and grasp the system of Mao Tsetung Thought. Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Teng also clearly expounded this issue.

To persist in regarding practice as the only criterion for testing truth, it is necessary to seek truth from facts and follow the mass line. Those who do this will score achievements in their work. If not, they will meet with failure or take a roundabout route.

Since the smashing of the gang of four, our cadres at various levels have persisted in seeking truth from facts and following the mass line and have made great progress. However, instances of subjectivism, bureaucratism and formalism and of running counter to the spirit of seeking truth from facts are still common among some cadres. For instance, some people committed serious mistakes in the 11th line struggle but refused to acknowledge their mistakes or correct their mistakes through self-criticism, and even covered up problems and suppressed the masses. Such practices cannot be considered seeking truth from facts.

Also, only if we persist in seeking truth from facts will all verdicts in the unjust, false and unfounded cases created by Lin Piao and the gang of four when they ran amuck be reversed, and will all victims involved be exonerated as soon as possible. Many localities and units throughout the province are doing this. But there were people who had no courage or were unwilling to persist in seeking truth from facts in correcting their mistakes because of lingering fears, or because they were responsible for the case. This caused many problems which should have been solved as soon as possible not to be settled in time.

In the political movement, some people did not persist in seeking truth from facts and adhere to principles, but steered with the wind, speculated and took advantage of opportunities. When the north wind arrived they were members of the north wind group; when the west wind arrived they were members of the west wind group. They changed their directions with the invariable result of doing harm to others, themselves and the revolution.

There were a few persons involved in bourgeois factionalism. No matter what they said or did they practiced factionalism and stuck to their own viewpoint. They persisted in saying that they were consistently correct, though they were actually not. This kind of person behaved one way when facing people but behind their backs they behaved another. They engaged in telling lies and creating rumors and indulged in petty and mean actions, thus impairing stability and unity, hindering the movement to work energetically and achieve progress quickly and interfering with and sabotaging the movement to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four.

In addition, some comrades, in leading their work, did not conduct investigation and study and did not understand conditions at the lower levels. They worked on some projects without reference to what the world required and took everything for granted when carrying out their work. As a result, many things were thrown into chaos. In leading production, they did not proceed from reality or do things according to objective law, but engaged in giving blind directions, seeking uniformity in doing everything and arbitrarily giving orders, thus causing waste in manpower, materials and financial resources and dampening the enthusiasm of the masses.

All this fully demonstrates how important and urgent it is to persist in regarding practice as the only criterion for testing truth and to revive and carry forward the glorious tradition and work style of seeking truth from facts and following the mass line.

I. 23 Oct 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

H 1

HONAN FIRST SECRETARY ATTENDS MEETING ON DROUGHT WORK

SK230452Y Chengchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Oct 78 SK

[Summary] "On the evening of 21 October, the Honan provincial party committee once again held a telephone conference on combating drought and planting wheat to mobilize the people throughout the province to display the revolutionary spirit of defying fatigue and continuing the struggle, to work vigorously in the face of severe drought, to make sustained and redoubled efforts, to overcome difficulties, and to insure planned and timely planting and a sufficient amount and proper growth of wheat.

"The conference was attended by leading comrades, including (Tuan Chun-i), first secretary of the Honan provincial party committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and first political commissar of the provincial military district; Hu Li-chiao, second secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; (Liu Chih), secretary of the Standing Committee [as heard] of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Tai Su-li and Wang Hui, secretaries of the provincial party committee and vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee; Cheng Yung-ho and Liu Hung-wen, deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee and vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee; and Chang Yao-tung and Wen Hsiang-lan, standing Committee members of the provincial party committee. The telephone conference was presided over by Comrade Tai Su-li and addressed by Comrade Hu Li-chiao.

"Also attending the telephone conference were responsible comrades of the party committees of the province, prefectures, municipalities, counties and communes, responsible comrades of the organs under the direct control of the provincial party and revolutionary committees, and responsible comrades of the departments concerned of prefectures, municipalities and counties.

"Comrade Hu Li-chiao said: the other day Comrade Su-li and I reported on our work to the central authorities. Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee showed great concern for our work to combat drought and for wheat planting and instructed us to guarantee successful wheat planting. This is the great concern of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and a pressing obligation for the people throughout the province. Therefore, yesterday when Comrade (Tuan Chun-i), Comrade (Liu Chih) and we returned to Chengchow, we immediately held a discussion. Now I will dwell on the opinions of the provincial party committee after discussion.

"Comrade Hu Li-chiao analyzed the current situation in combating drought and planting wheat in a concrete manner. He said: In the previous stage we scored great achievements in combating drought and planting wheat with the kind concern of the party Central Committee and the State Council and due to the concerted efforts of all party committees, various departments and the broad masses of cadres and people. By 20 October some 45 million mou of wheat--69.3 percent of the planned acreage--had been planted throughout the province and in fairly good quality. Hsinhsiang, Anyang and Shangchiu prefectures and Loyang Municipality had completed more than 80 percent of their planting plans and Kaifeng and Loyang prefectures and Chengchow Municipality had completed more than 80 percent of their wheat planting plans. As many as 57 counties and cities had completed or basically completed their wheat planting plans and started inspection of seedlings and replanting where necessary and field management."

All trades and professions of Pingyu County are rendering vigorous support to work to combat drought and to wheat planting. Farm machinery departments are supplying farm machinery and machine parts to communes and brigades in a timely manner. Power departments are organizing circuit maintenance and repair teams and giving mobile service to insure power supply. Banks and credit cooperatives are offering 1 million yuan for combating drought to brigades having difficulties. Commercial departments and supply and marketing cooperatives are also rendering service by delivering goods directly to the fields.

"The present problem is that drought continues to develop, and the proper time for wheat planting is very brief. Localities with better conditions have in the main completed planting. The planting task for (the remaining) some 20 million mou is rather difficult. Combating drought and wheat planting work has entered the stage of a hard battle. However, some of our cadres become tired and afraid of difficulties and are inclined to slack off because of the length of the work to combat drought and the difficulty of financial and material supplies. As to wheat already planted, there are poor seedlings and poor stands of wheat because of missing plants. The task of combating drought by planting supplemental seedlings and protecting and maintaining proper seedling growth remains very arduous. These problems require urgent and sincere solution.

"However, we should particularly realize that the situation is excellent and that we enjoy many favorable conditions. The struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and the 'one criticism and two blows' struggle are being deepened and we have scored tremendous success in this regard. The work enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and people is high, a great number of cadres go to grassroots units to carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style, and we have vigorous support from the state. As long as we carry out the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and boldly arouse the masses, we are completely capable of overcoming the difficulties facing us.

"Comrade Hu Li-chiao said: There are 3 days left before frost falls. The farming season is very brief, and, if missed, will never come again. Successful planting of wheat is a matter bearing vitally on the whole situation. All party committees should be firmly determined, display the spirit of hard struggle and continuous fighting, make sustained and redoubled efforts, firmly grasp the work of combating drought and planting wheat, and endeavor to fulfill or overfulfill wheat planting plans as soon as possible. Efforts should be made to concentrate manpower, materials and funds on supporting communes and brigades in difficulty and helping them fulfill wheat planting plans. Even the production teams with the greatest difficulties should also make efforts to mobilize the masses, continue combating drought by delivering materials by cart and by shoulder-poles, insure by all possible means that every one of their members plants half a mou of wheat, and guarantee at least next year's summer grain rations for peasants. Localities where work to combat drought and wheat planting has in the main been completed, should, on the one hand, vigorously expand their fields in an effort to plant more and, displaying communist style, should support brigades in difficulty with manpower and material supplies and help them in wheat planting. But, on the other hand, they should never indulge in equalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of manpower, land, draft animals, farm tools, funds, and so forth.

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H 3

PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

They should organize the masses to conduct extensive field inspection and should plant supplemental seedlings in a timely manner if poor stands of wheat are found or if any edge of a field is found unplanted, so as to insure proper and full growth of seedlings. In the meantime, efforts should be made to strengthen wheat field management, to water fields where necessary and [words indistinct], to insure healthy stands of seedlings, and to lay a solid foundation for a bumper summer grain harvest next year."

In order to help communes and brigades plant sufficient wheat successfully, the provincial party committee decided 1) to allocate additional funds and loans for combating drought, 2) to make an inventory of warehouses and supplies of most needed materials, and 3) to organize agricultural and sideline products to support work to combat drought. Efforts should be made to implement the party's policies sincerely, to adhere to the principle of to each according to his work and more pay for more work, to give full play to the enthusiasm of commune members, to launch extensive emulation drives, to select and commend the advanced, to acclaim good people and good deeds, to make clear what should be rewarded and what should be punished, and to successfully fulfill the task for combating drought and planting wheat.

KWANGSI DEVELOPS WATER CONSERVANCY, IRRIGATION SYSTEM

HK230856Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Oct 78 HK

[Summary] During the period from 1612 to 1945, Kwangsi experienced 170 years of drought. "However, Kwangsi does not have a shortage of water. Located in the subtropical region, Kwangsi has ample rainfall. The average yearly rainfall is 1,500 mm, which is twice that of the Yellow River basin. There are many rivers in Kwangsi. The average yearly volume of water flowing through the channels of the West River within the region is five times that of the Yellow River. The water necessary to irrigate the farmland only accounts for 10 percent of this volume. In view of the above, it can be said that our region's water resources are abundant."

On the 22 large reservoirs in the region, 18 were built or started in 1958. (Wuhsichiao) reservoir in Kuei County, which has a capacity of 102 million cubic meters, was built in 6 months. This reservoir could irrigate 210,000 mou of farmland and in 1977 the irrigated area was increased to 300,000 mou.

There are many electric irrigation stations, water-turbine pump stations, and mobile mechanical irrigation points along the Hungshui River from Laipin to Hsincheng counties. As a result, several hundred thousand mou of farmland are insured water for irrigation.

"Before 1957, there was not a single large reservoir with a capacity of 100 million cubic meters. There are now 25 of them. Before liberation, there were no reservoirs with a capacity falling within the range of 1 million to 100 million cubic meters. In 1957, there were only 152 of them. Now, there are 11,009 of them." By the end of 1977, there were 210 million mou of farmland in Kwangsi which could insure good harvest irrespective of drought or flood. This is double that of the 1957 figure and four times the preliberation figure. In 1977, Hsincheng, Tuan and other counties and autonomous counties used underground water to irrigate 40,000 mou of farmland. Shanglin County could irrigate up to 200,000 mou with underground water.

BRIEFS

HUMAN DELEGATION VISITS KIANGSI--A 51-member Hunan delegation, led by Tung Chih-wen, secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee; Kung An-min, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; and (Li Ming), deputy political commissar of the provincial military district, left Hunan for Kiangsi on 15 October. The delegation was seen off by Mao Chih-yung, Wan Ta, Liu Fu-sheng and Wang Chih-Kuo, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 15 Oct 78 HK]

I. 23 Oct 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SOUTHWEST REGION

J 1

TIBET'S JEN JUNG: PRACTICE ONLY YARDSTICK OF TRUTH

OW191818Y Ihasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 16 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpts] At a meeting of party, government and army cadres at and above the county and regiment levels in the Ihasa area that was convened by the Tibet Regional CCP Committee on 14 October, Comrade Jen Jung, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, said: The recent discussion of practice as the only yardstick of truth is very important in order to clarify right and wrong in theory. It not only concerns the realization of the four modernizations but also determines whether Mao Tsetung Thought as a system has been comprehensively and precisely mastered, whether the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism has been integrated with the concrete practice, whether Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is to be developed and whether the revolutionary enthusiasm, creativeness and talents of our party and every comrade are to be enhanced. Therefore, this mass discussion is an important political and ideological struggle waged under the leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. It is of tremendous immediate significance and profound historical importance to the success of the revolutionary cause.

The first part of Comrade Jen Jung's speech dealt with winning complete victory in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. The second part concerned resolute implementation of party policies. Comrade Jen Jung said: Although we have scored certain achievements in our implementation of party policies, we should not become complacent but should continue to conscientiously and firmly implement the economic policies in agricultural and pastoral areas, the policy of "to each according to his work," the nationality policy and the policy on united front work. It is now also necessary to pay close attention to implementing the cadres policy.

The third part of Comrade Jen Jung's speech touched on the rapid development of economic construction. He said: The whole nation is heading for stability and unity and making big and fast progress. We must not let things go unattended, but must strive to make a major breakthrough in industry, agriculture and animal husbandry in 3 or 5 years.

The last part of Comrade Jen Jung's speech dealt with strengthening unity. After expounding the importance of unity, he said: We realize that unity prevails in all areas, but we should be aware that new questions may arise under the new conditions; overcome undesirable factors; consolidate the unity between the party and masses and between the cadres and masses, especially the unity between the army and civilians and among the nationalities; put an end to Han-chauvinism and local nationalism; and guard against the bad elements who disrupt unity and good relations among the nationalities.

BRIEFS

KUNMING BOOSTS PRODUCTION--To do well in the fourth quarter to fulfill or overfulfill the yearly plan, the Kunming Municipal CCP Committee held a rally on 16 October to exchange experiences gained in strengthening economic management and in implementing the policy of to each according to his work. A total of 5,000 people attended the rally. Wang Shih-chao, first secretary of the Kunming Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, spoke at the rally. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Oct 78 HK]

I. 23 Oct 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTH REGION

K 1

INNER MONGOLIA'S CHOU HUI ATTENDS DISCUSSION OF TRUTH

SK210613Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Oct 78 SK

[Excerpt] From the 12th to the end of September, the Inner Mongolia regional party committee successively held six study and discussion meetings attended by Standing Committee members of the Inner Mongolia regional party committee, vice chairmen of the Inner Mongolia Regional Revolutionary Committee and principal responsible comrades of various departments, committees and offices to thoroughly discuss the issue of practice being the only criterion for testing truth.

At these meetings, First Secretary of the Inner Mongolia Regional CCP Committee Chou Hui and secretaries of the Inner Mongolia regional party committee Wang To and Pao-jih-le-tai discussed their understandings of this issue.

Participants conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's speech at the enlarged work conference of the party Central Committee, the speeches of Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Teng at [words indistinct] and a series of articles concerning practice being the only criterion for testing truth published in newspapers and central publications. They unanimously held the controversy evoked by the articles concerning practice being the only criterion for testing truth is not a general academic issue. It is a fundamental, theoretical and practical issue. It is an issue concerning the communist controversial essence and the attitude toward Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Clearly understanding this issue is of extremely important significance for us in further exposing and criticizing Lin Biao and the gang of four's fake left and real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line, comprehensively and accurately understanding and mastering Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as a system, ending turmoil and restoring order politically, theoretically and ideologically, pushing forward various current work, quickening the pace in advancing toward the four modernizations and prefulfilling the general task for the new period.

Through study and discussion, comrades participating in these meetings understood: different criteria for truth reflect different concepts to truth. The idealist concept of truth is to regard subjective ideas and theories as the criterion for testing truth and to demand objective practice be subjected to subjective ideas and theories. The concept of the truth of dialectical materialism is to regard social practice as the only criterion for testing truth and to demand that all ideas and theories be verified by practice.

WANG CHIEN DISCUSSES SHANSI AGRICULTURE AT CCP MEETING

SK210800Y Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Oct 78 SK

[Summary] The Shansi provincial party committee recently held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting to conscientiously discuss the various instructions of the party Central Committee and, in close connection with the actual situation in Shansi, emancipate the mind, sum up experiences and study measures and methods for our province to speed up its pace in its march toward the four modernizations.

"Comrade Wang Chien, first secretary of the Shansi provincial party committee, spoke at the meeting." He said: After the smashing of the gang of four, the 11th national party congress and the Fifth NPC issued a call to build China into a powerful, socialist modern state by the end of this century.

The party Central Committee pointed out that this was a great revolution aiming at fundamentally changing the economic and technical backwardness of our country and further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Comrade Wang Chien said: Practice is the only criterion for testing truth. We must persist in combining theory with practice and sum up both positive and negative experience in socialist construction in our province over the past 29 years in a truth-seeking manner. We should carry forward whatever has been proved true by practice and cast aside whatever has been proved to be incorrect by practice. We should do everything according to objective law, which is independent of man's will.

Comrade Wang Chien said: "Looking at our province, we have gone up and down in both agricultural and industrial production. The situation was complicated. Reasons for this were many. However, the most important reason was that the people's minds were confused as a result of interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four, and they were bound by various mental shackles. The party's fine traditions and work style of combining theory with practice, seeking truth from facts and following the mass line were greatly trampled and production was greatly damaged because of the practice of coercion and commandism and the giving of blind orders. Without seeking truth from facts and proceeding from the specific situation and specific conditions, even an advanced experience will generate one-sidedness and commandism in the course of its popularization, and will bring disadvantages to the development of production. These are most profound lessons, which we should sum up from the viewpoint of giving priority to practice so as to cast away blindness and enhance our awareness. We must combine theory with practice, study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought painstakingly, accurately understand and grasp objective economic laws--mainly the fundamental socialist economic law, and develop the law of value and the law of distribution according to one's work in a planned and proportionate way, so that economic work of various types will be done according to economic law instead of the will of superiors which is not in conformity with the objective law. It is necessary to expand the role of economic means and economic organizations on the premise of putting politics in command.

"Comrade Wang Chien laid great emphasis on the necessity to strengthen agriculture as a basis and push it forward as soon as possible. He said: Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy as a whole and also a foundation for realizing the four modernizations. We should accelerate agricultural development by all possible means and achieve agricultural modernization in a planned and systematic way.

"As far as our province is concerned, agriculture lags behind industry. Presently in our province, five persons engaging in agricultural production support each nonagricultural person. This shows that the standard of our province's agricultural production is very low and the burdens on peasants are very heavy. Such a situation is not in conformity with industrial development. If this situation continues to exist for a long period, how can we meet the demands of the four modernizations?

"With 240 million mou of land and an industrious agricultural manpower of 7 million, our province has great potential. Presently in our province, 60 million mou of land has been cultivated and 30 million mou afforested, and we have another 70 million mou of land on which grass and trees can be planted so as to develop animal husbandry.

"In the course of agricultural modernization, the superiority of people's communes should be given full play, agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fisheries should be developed in an all-round manner, proper plans should be formulated for the cultivation of grain, cotton, oil, fiber crops, silk, tea, sugar, vegetables, tobacco, fruit, medicinal herbs and others, and commune- and brigade-run enterprises should be greatly expanded.

"In the past few years, on the one hand we mistook some side-line production, including domestic side-line occupations, for a spontaneous tendency toward capitalism. We criticized it, thus affecting diversified economic development and the increasing of peasant income. On the other hand, we did not break away from the narrow field of vision of small-scale production and the managerial method for handicraft industry and small-scale peasant economy when leading agricultural production, and did everything according to administrative procedure, administrative convenience and administrative methods instead of paying attention to economic accounting, economic results and economic responsibility. We basically followed the old practice of small-scale economy in handling the planting of crops, and did not greatly develop forestry and animal husbandry. The policy of taking grain as the key link and insuring all-round development was not really carried out.

"In recent years, though we achieved increases in grain production, we suffered decreases in the production of industrial crops. [words indistinct] (commune members) had less freedom in opening rural village fair trade and keeping small plots for private use. We are making efforts to solve these problems step by step. From now on, we should resolutely safeguard the peasants' collective ownership, respect the rights of basic accounting units in production, distribution and exchange, and endeavor to lighten the burdens on peasants.

"If hands are stretched out from all sides toward the production teams, agriculture will certainly not be promoted. If agriculture cannot be promoted, all sides will be affected. But if all sides support agriculture and enable it to develop, the work of all sides will be carried out easily. This is the experience we have gained through many years of practice.

"Agricultural mechanization should not remain forever in the state of settling accounts and formulating plans. Instead, we should immediately get into action, select points to carry out overall mechanization, gain experiences and popularize them gradually. Scientific farming should be done carefully. This requires that we not only sum up and popularize our own experiences, but also learn from foreign advanced technology. We should emancipate our minds, sum up experiences, implement policies and formulate up-to-date measures. All this should be done well.

Still, the most fundamental way to push agriculture forward is to learn from Tachai, adhere to the socialist orientation and use revolutionization to command modernization. In the course of marching toward agricultural modernization, we should enhance our understanding of the great significance of learning from Tachai. We should never hesitate or swerve in learning from Tachai nor case aside the fundamental orientation, which is learning from Tachai.

"Over the past few years, particularly since the agriculture conference of northern areas, our province has scored great achievements in learning from Tachai. It is wrong for us not to recognize our achievements or underestimate them. We should affirm our achievements and, on this basis, sum up experiences and continue to march forward. Esteemed and beloved Premier Chou precisely outlined the fundamental experience of Tachai, that is, to persist in the principle of putting politics in command and having Mao Tsetung Thought in the lead, to display the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, and to keep to the style of loving the country and the collective. Learning from Tachai in a fundamental way--this is our major experience in many years of learning from Tachai. Since the downfall of the gang of four, we have quickened our tempo in building Tachai-type counties. However, we should bear local conditions in mind and seek truth from facts when we are learning from certain practical experience of Tachai. We should sum up and popularize various good and effective experiences according to different situations. We should do so in management, in accumulation and distribution, and in other fields of work. Never should we demand uniformity in doing everything.

"In conclusion, Comrade Wang Chien said with full confidence: As long as we display a revolutionary spirit, do our work in an honest and down-to earth manner and participate in labor, study and struggle with all-out exertion, we are sure to build our province into a dual-purpose base area at an early date, and make our due contributions to accelerating the realization of the four modernizations."

SHANSI OFFICIALS LEAD PROJECT IN TAIYUAN SUBURBS

SK210913Y Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Oct 78 SK

[Excerpts] The battle of farmland capital construction carried out by office cadres of the Shanshi provincial party and revolutionary committees once a year was triumphantly kindled at (Machuangliang) worksite, (Machuang) brigade, (Haochuang) commune in the southern suburbs of Taiyuan Municipality on 17 October. This is the fourth year that provincial-level office cadres are participating in the large-scale campaign for farmland capital construction.

In order to successfully carry out the major campaign for improving (Machuangliang), the provincial party committee held a mobilization conference on 15 October participated in by responsible persons of its various departments, committees and bureaus. Comrade Wang Chien, first secretary of the provincial party committee, personally made mobilization plans, calling for efforts to display the revolutionary spirit of conquering three sites in 3 years, work vigorously and firmly with leaders taking the lead and score still greater achievements.

The fighting call of the provincial party committee was immediately turned into revolutionary action by the broad masses of cadres, staff members and workers. On the morning of 17 October, along the highway leading to (Machuangliang), red flags flew and there was a bustling scene with a heavy flow of traffic. People rushed to the (Machuangliang) worksite.

Responsible comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees Wang Chien, Wang Ta-jen, Wang Ting-tung, Chao Yu-ting, (Tso Hung-yen,), Wang Mao-lin and (Chang Chieh-lin) took the lead in the combat. Principal responsible persons of various departments, committees and bureaus took command and led various participating teams. A vigorous, moving scene took shape at the worksite.

I. 23 Oct 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHEAST REGION

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KIRIN BORDER MILITARY SUBDISTRICT PRAISED FOR LIN PIAO CRITICISM

SK200954Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Oct 78 SK

[Excerpts] The broad masses of commanders and fighters of the Yenpien military subdistrict, which is situated in the antihegemony forefront, in light of the actual involvement in frontier defense work, have taken exposure and criticism of the reactionary policy of "political frontier defense" pushed by Lin Piao as a special theme, thus deepening the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four and promoting the building of frontier defense.

The notorious reactionary policy on "political frontier defense" was concocted by Lin Piao in August 1966 in combination with the campaign of putting politics first, which was also organized by him. Under the pernicious influence of this fallacy, China's frontier defense construction was severely damaged. After the downfall of Lin Piao, the Yenpien military subdistrict at once organized a working group to go into the various companies to criticize Lin Piao's "political frontier defense". However, because of the interference and sabotage of the gang of four, this criticism was not continued.

Since the beginning of 1978, after leading cadres of the military subdistrict went to the companies and outposts on many occasions to investigate and analyze the situation of PLA unit building and frontier defense work, they have decided, in light of the actual situation of the various units, to make penetrating exposure and criticism of Lin Piao's reactionary fallacy of "political frontier defense" the central content of the PLA units' struggle in August and September to expose and criticize the gang of four in combination with exposure and criticism of Lin Piao. They also urged the organs to lead the work in paving the way for the struggle in the PLA units.

The Yenpien military district has also paid attention to letting this criticism run through various work in grasping the key link in running the army well. It has revealed the serious consequences caused by the "political frontier defense" pushed by Lin Piao and by the sinister idea that grasping military affairs means taking a "purely military view" peddled by the gang of four, that is, the comrades would be less proficient in military affairs and unfamiliar with the work of frontier defense.

The district has relentlessly criticized Lin Piao and the gang of four for their crimes in severing the dialectical relationship between politics and military affairs and between Red and expert, and their crimes of opposing the study of military and professional affairs by cadres and fighters.

This mass criticism has powerfully promoted mass military training. Every cadre and fighter learns the affairs of frontier defense and painstakingly practices skills in killing enemies, thus bringing about vigorous military training. They have humbly listened to the masses' opinions of the companies and worked out measures to consolidate and improve the companies. They have also restudied and reformulated the army-civilian joint defense plan. Moreover, 70 backbone cadres have been trained in the militia companies with assistance from personnel sent by the military subdistrict. At present, strengthening army-civilian joint defense and building an iron wall have become the strong resolve of the army-men and civilians in this border area.

LI TE-SHENG, JEN CHUNG-I ADDRESS LIAONING CCP MEETING

SK220811Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Oct 78 SK

[Text] The Liaoning provincial party committee held an enlarged session of its Standing Committee from 7 to 14 October to rectify work style. Present at the session were Li Te-sheng, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang PLA units, and Kan Wei-ha, political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units. Also present were comrades of the Organization Department of the party Central Committee.

Attending were principal responsible comrades of party committees of various municipalities, prefectures and leagues, principal responsible comrades of the various departments at provincial level, of the party committees of Shenyang Railway Bureau and [words indistinct] and of the Liaoning Provincial Military District, totalling over 270 persons.

It has been more than 1 month since the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee carried out work style rectification along with its work.

This enlarged session of the Standing Committee first conveyed and studied the important instructions of Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Teng and Vice Chairman Li, and reported to the participants on how the Standing Committee carried out work style rectification in the previous stage. Comrades participating in this enlarged session unanimously and warmly supported the wise decision of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on further solving Liaoning's problems. They deeply felt that the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua was very concerned about Liaoning's problems, knew them like a book and repeatedly brought forward decisions to solve Liaoning's problems which were in complete conformity with Liaoning's situation and the aspiration of the masses.

In the spirit of the instructions of the party Central Committee and the guidelines brought forward by the Standing Committee, this session adhered to the principle of learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient, set forth the facts and discussed them rationally and exposed many important problems. They gave hearty and patient help to those comrades who made mistakes, exposed and criticized problems which arose during the 10th line struggle and integrated exposure and criticism of the gang of four with exposure and criticism of Lin Piao. In exposing problems, all participants were serious and sincere, sought truth from facts, were exuberant and vigorous in their thinking, expressed their opinions freely, displayed high political consciousness of the line struggle and the concept of policies, and manifested the party's fine traditions and work styles.

The comrades indicated that in the past they clearly understood that there were some major problems in Liaoning Province, but did not bring them to light. It was as if they were shielded by a sheet of window paper. Now, by breaking through this sheet of window paper, many comrades speak that which has been hidden in their minds for the past many years and feel extraordinarily at ease.

On 14 October, third secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee, Comrade Huang Ou-tung declared the temporary adjournment of the enlarged plenary session of the Standing Committee.

First secretary of the provincial party committee, Comrade Jen Chung-I, spoke at the enlarged session. He said: At this session, we are criticizing and helping those comrades who made mistakes while exposing and criticizing Lin Piao's counterrevolutionary revisionist line as manifested in Liaoning Province in light of the guidelines of the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee calling for criticizing the gang of four together with Lin Piao. This is completely necessary. Lin Piao and the gang of four have always been brigands of the same stripes. They colluded with each other politically beforehand and were absolutely of the same stock from the viewpoint of line, ideology and theory. Liaoning Province not only suffered grave damage from the gang of four's line, but also suffered grave damage from Lin Piao's line. For this reason, Liaoning is certainly an area heavily afflicted by the line of Lin Piao and the gang of four.

Comrade Jen Chung-i said: A great portion of the situation revealed in this session demonstrates that Lin Piao and the gang of four pushed a fake left and real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line and vigorously instigated people to "suspect all" and "overthrow all" and wage a "country-wide civil war." The consequences left in Liaoning Province are extremely serious. A prominent manifestation was their total negation of the achievements scored during the 17 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution. They smeared the achievements in the 17 years as black, smashed party organizations and leading organs at all levels from the Northeast Bureau, the provincial party committee and grassroots units, branded a great number of revolutionary veteran cadres and principal responsible comrades of party committees at all levels as traitors, secret agents and capitalist roaders, and regarded the former Northeast Bureau and the provincial party committee as old organs and the vast numbers of cadres as old personnel. They stirred up bourgeois factionalism, split the revolutionary masses and did not sincerely carry out the instruction of the central authorities that the three large groups were revolutionary mass organizations. Instead, they vigorously drew demarcation lines, classified people and slandered a great number of cadres and people as having served as Kuomintang soldiers.

In purifying the class ranks, Lin Piao and the gang of four exercised fascist dictatorship in a big way and created a lot of unjustified, framed-up and erroneous cases which caused many deaths. (? They engaged in settling people in the countryside in the name of taking the "7 May" road, had a so-called experience concocted by [words indistinct] and created a [words indistinct] which was unique in the whole country, driving a great number of cadres throughout the province to the countryside whether they were old, weak, sick or disabled. Flaunting the signboard of publicizing and carrying out Mao Tsetung Thought, they distorted and tampered with Chairman Mao's directives and disrupted the complete system of Mao Tsetung Thought, thus confusing the right and wrong in line, ideology and theory and the party's policies for various fronts.

After the antiparty clique of Lin Piao was toppled and when the masses began to criticize it, the sworn follower in Liaoning of the gang of four had the effrontery to bluster [words indistinct] criticism has turned against us." He not only forbade people to criticize, but also took different actions in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, slanderously saying that comrades who exposed and criticized Lin Piao's fake left and real right line meant to seek restoration and retrogression. As a result, Lin Piao's line was not in the main exposed and accounts were not settled in our province.

It was before the downfall of Lin Piao that the gang of four's sworn follower in Liaoning laid a foundation for himself to persecute cadres, discriminate against those who disagreed with him, train his confidants and gang up to usurp party power.

Comrade Jen Chung-i said: In the past few days of this session, we have seen more clearly that the line of the gang of four was a continuation and development of Lin Piao's line. The reason our province suffered such severe damage and had so many problems left behind was totally a result of the line of Lin Piao and the gang of four. Without exposing and criticizing Lin Piao, it is impossible to criticize the gang of four and their sworn follower in Liaoning penetratingly and thoroughly and straighten out the right and wrong in line. Therefore, it is a total necessity and protracted and important task for grasping the key link in running Liaoning well to expose and criticize the gang of four in connection with exposure and criticism of Lin Piao.

In his speech, Comrade Jen Chung-i stressed: It is necessary to persist in taking practice as the only criterion for testing truth, which is a fundamental principle of Marxism, and in seeking truth from facts. This not only is a fundamental way to eliminate chaos and restore order theoretically, but also bears great immediate significance in practice. On the basis of that which has been tested by practice, we should distinguish what is right from what is wrong and what is of Marxism from what is of revisionism in a truth-seeking manner. Whatever has been proved to be truth through practice should be persisted in, and whatever has proved to be wrong through practice should be resolutely corrected. We should revive and carry forward the party's fine tradition of seeking truth from facts and restore the old original feature of things.

Comrade Jen Chung-i said: In linking criticism of the gang of four with that of Lin Piao, we should dare to adopt a clear-cut stand to solve problems thoroughly from the source and eliminate chaos and restore order. At this session, many comrades pointed out in their speeches that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line occupied a dominant role in the Northeast Bureau when it was under the charge of Comrades (Sung Jen-chiung), (Ouyang Chin) and (Ma Ming-fang) and also in the Liaoning provincial party committee when it was in the charge of Comrades (Wang Huo-hsing) and Huang Ou-tung. We think that this appraisal is in conformity with reality and is completely correct. Most of the cadres of the Northeast Bureau and Liaoning Province were good or fairly good. All slanderous charges against them should be totally overturned and all unjustified, framed-up and incorrect cases reversed. We should take active steps to eradicate the seriously bad consequences caused by the line of Lin Piao and the gang of four.

During the session, Comrade Jen Chung-i on many occasions dwelt on the necessity to clarify what is meant by holding high genuinely and what is meant by holding high for show. He said: To hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, it is necessary to comprehensively and accurately grasp Mao Tsetung Thought as a system and solve practical problems by applying the stand, viewpoints and methods of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in a truth-seeking manner, instead of seizing on certain isolated expressions or sentences. Only by so doing will it be possible to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner genuinely.

Comrade Jen Chung-i said: Exposing and criticizing the gang of four in connection with exposure and criticism of Lin Piao will certainly involve some persons and deeds. Regarding this problem, the party's policies have also been explicitly explained. In his speech at the All-Army Political Work Conference, Vice Chairman Teng incisively pointed out: "We should place full confidence in those who, having erred in the 10th struggle between the two lines, made a sincere self-criticism, really mended their ways and have since acquitted themselves well politically. Of course, it will be necessary to deal severely with those who persisted in their errors, refused to correct them and followed the gang of four in doing evil."

In his speech, Comrade Jen Chung-i brought forward concrete demands for various current work in Liaoning Province. He said: We should not only further deepen the movement throughout the province, but also effectively grasp work of various types and strive to achieve new breakthroughs and new progress in various fields.

Comrade Jen Chung-i expressed the hope that the leadership at various levels would conduct conscientious study, resolutely carry out the important study and discussion activity throughout the province, and further unify thinking and action in accordance with the line, principles and policies of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the basic point of Mao Tsetung Thought of seeking truth from facts and the great revolution of realizing the four modernizations and building a powerful socialist country, so as to live up to Chairman Hua's demands for further emancipating our minds, being bolder, devising more measures and quickening our steps and to insure that the people throughout the province all pay attention to modernization and work for modernization.

Comrade Jen Chung-i said: In order to further bring into play the enthusiasm for socialism of the broad masses, party committees at various levels should strive to solve problems which the masses urgently require be solved and do as many good things as possible which would delight the masses. If conditions do not permit for the time being, it will do to concentrate efforts on doing one or two such things.

In conclusion, Comrade Jen Chung-i said: In order to do a good job in industrial and agricultural production and various work, it is necessary to grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, boldly mobilize the masses to deeply carry out large-scale revolutionary criticism of Lin Piao and the gang of four, launch a people's war to eliminate pernicious influence and cure internal wounds in a big way. Various localities should strengthen concrete leadership and grasp typical experiences well in this regard. The provincial party committee will hold experience-exchange meetings in places where such experiences are mature.

Then, Comrade Li Te-sheng delivered an important speech at the session. He said: The enlarged session of the Standing Committee of the Liaoning provincial party committee has been proceeding very well. It is very necessary and is being held in a timely manner. Just now, Comrade Jen Chung-i delivered a very good speech. I completely agree with him.

Comrade Li Te-sheng said: Standing Committee members of the Shenyang PLA units here are attending this session. They express their unanimous support for this enlarged Standing Committee session held by the provincial party committee.

He said: The speeches delivered at this session are very incisive and to the point. They set forth the facts and discuss them rationally, show a high sense of principle and struggle and embody the guidelines of the instructions given by the party Central Committee on combining criticism of the gang of four with that of Lin Piao. This session is of great significance in penetratingly exposing and criticizing Lin Piao and the gang of four, making a success of the third campaign, winning complete victory in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and further developing the excellent situation in revolution and production.

Comrade Li Te-sheng said: The Liaoning provincial party committee and all party organizations throughout Liaoning Province have shown great concern and affection for the Shenyang PLA units and rendered great support in all fields. Some personnel of our units who were in charge of supporting industry, agriculture and the broad masses of the left and the work of military control and political and military training committed serious mistakes in [word indistinct] and caused very adverse consequences.

In order to implement Vice Chairman Teng's important directive, the party committee of the Shenyang PLA units decided to form groups with responsible comrades as leaders to go to various localities to listen to opinions and solve problems so as to further promote the in-depth development of the movement in the Shenyang PLA units, eliminate pernicious influence, cure internal wounds, distinguish right from wrong in line, restore and carry forward the fine traditions of our army and strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people. Liaoning occupies an important strategic position. It is particularly important for it to do a good job of unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people. When the unity between the army and the people is strengthened, should anything happen we will be able to make concerted efforts, unite in struggle and fulfill all the tasks entrusted us by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee.

Comrade Li Te-sheng said: At present, the entire party, army and the country are discussing the issue of practice being the only criterion for verifying truth. This is a fundamental point of view and a principle of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought. The issue requires conformity in understanding. This is so not only to end turmoil and restore order theoretically, but also bears great guiding importance in practice. Deeds which were done in the past period should be tested by practice. It is necessary to clarify what was right and what was wrong in light of the political line

I fully agree with Comrade Jen Ching-i's statement that we should correct the matters which have been proved wrong in practice and restore the party's fine traditions. This is also an important issue put forward by Vice Chairman Teng during his inspection tour of northeast China. Only in this way are we really holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao.

It is necessary to expose and criticize the gang of four in connection with the criticism of Lin Piao. We should take a clear-cut stand to criticize the things which were turned upside down by Lin Piao and the gang of four and score achievements in setting things straight from the bottom up. We should correct the things which were turned upside down.

As the session pointed out, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line occupied a dominant role in the Northeast Bureau when it was under the charge of Comrades (Sung Jen-chiung), (Ouyang Ching) and (Ma Ming-fang), and also in the Liaoning provincial party committee when it was in the charge of Comrades (Wang Hou-hsing) and Huang Ou-tung. I think that this appraisal is completely correct. I agree with it. Most of the cadres of the Northeast Bureau and Liaoning Province were good or fairly good. All slanderous charges against them should be totally overturned and all unjustified, framed-up and incorrect cases should be reversed. We should take active steps to eradicate the seriously bad consequences caused by the line of Lin Piao and the gang of four.

In concluding his speech, Comrade Li Te-sheng said: I am convinced that under the leadership of the Liaoning provincial party committee headed by Comrade Jen Chung-i the work on various fronts throughout Liaoning will surely succeed, with great development and a leap-forward, and that Liaoning Province will certainly make still greater contributions to speeding up the realization of the four modernizations and to building China into a modern and powerful socialist country.

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